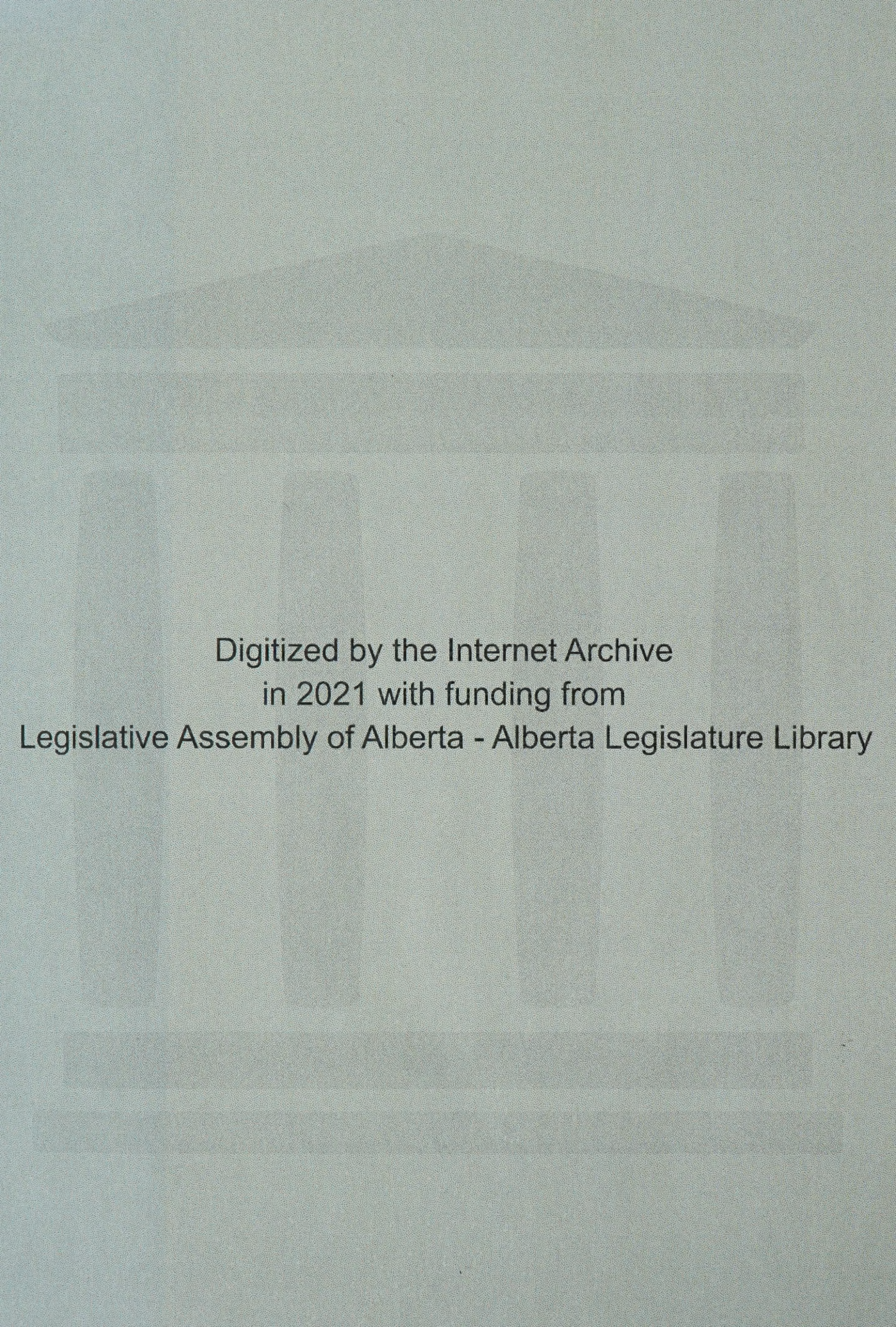


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JOURNALS

FIRST SESSION

OF THE

FIFTH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

OF THE

North-West Territories.

SESSION 1903

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY



REGINA
JOHN A. REID, GOVERNMENT PRINTER

VOLUME XVII

1903

JOURNALS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

OF THE

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES

VOLUME XVII

JOURNALS
OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
OF THE
NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES

FROM 16TH APRIL TO 19TH JUNE, 1903
(Both days inclusive)

In the Third Year of the Reign of Our Sovereign King
Edward VII

BEING THE FIRST SESSION OF THE FIFTH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE
NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES

SESSION 1903

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REGINA :
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1903

VOLUME XVII



[L. S.]

A. E. FORGET,
Lieutenant Governor.

CANADA.
North-West Territories.

PROCLAMATION.

To the Members elected to serve in the Legislative Assembly of the *North-West Territories* and to all whom it may concern—GREETING.

F. W. G. HAULTAIN, }
Attorney General. }
WHEREAS, I have thought fit, by and
with the advice and consent of the
Executive Council of the *Territories*, to
DISSOLVE the present Legislative Assembly, which stands
prorogued during pleasure,

NOW KNOW YE, that I do for that end publish this my PROCLAMATION and do hereby DISSOLVE the said Legislative Assembly of the *North-West Territories* accordingly, and the members thereof are discharged from further meeting and attendance.

Given under my hand and the SEAL of the said *Territories* at
Regina this Twenty-sixth day of April, One thousand nine
hundred and two, and in the second year of His Majesty's
Reign.

By Command,

G. H. V. BULYEA,
Territorial Secretary.



[L. S.]

A. E. FORGET,

Lieutenant Governor.

CANADA.

North-West Territories.

PROCLAMATION.

F. W. G. HAULTAIN,

Attorney General.

} BY virtue of the power and authority
in me vested, and by and with the
advice and consent of the Executive Council
of the *North-West Territories*, I have thought fit to summon
the Legislative Assembly of the said *Territories* to meet for the
DESPATCH OF BUSINESS at *Regina* in the said *Territories*,
on Thursday the Sixteenth day of April, A.D. 1903, of which all
persons concerned are required to take notice and govern them-
selves accordingly.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the said *Territories* at
Regina this Twenty-third day of March in the year of
of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and three and in
the third year of His Majesty's Reign.

By Command,

G. H. V. BULYEA,

Territorial Secretary.

JOURNALS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

OF THE

North-West Territories

FIRST SESSION—FIFTH LEGISLATURE.

THURSDAY, 16TH APRIL, 1903.

At the First Session of the Fifth Legislative Assembly of the *North-West Territories* begun on the sixteenth day of April, 1903. On which day, being the first day of the meeting of this Assembly for the Despatch of Business, *John A. Reid*, Clerk of the Executive Council, delivered to *S. Spencer Page*, Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, a certificate containing a list of the names of such Members as had been returned to serve in this Assembly, which is as follows:

OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL,
To the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly
of the North-West Territories. Regina, July 10, 1902.

This is to certify that, pursuant to Writs of Election dated on the Thirteenth day of April, One thousand nine hundred and two, the following named persons have been elected to represent the Electoral Districts set opposite their respective names in the Fifth Legislative Assembly of the Territories.

NAME OF MEMBER	ELECTORAL DISTRICT
Archibald Beaton Gillis	Whitewood.
Richard Stewart Lake... ..	Grenfell.
George Hedley Vicars Bulyea.....	South Qu'Appelle.
Donald Hogarth McDonald.....	North Qu'Appelle.
Alexander Duncan McIntyre.....	Mitchell.
Anthony Sigwart de Rosenroll.....	Wetaskiwin.
John Wesley Connell.....	Souris.
John Jackson Young.....	East Calgary.
Richard Bedford Bennett.....	West Calgary.
John A. Simpson.....	Innisfail.
Peter Talbot.....	Lacombe.
Arthur Lewis Sifton.....	Banff.
Richard Alfred Wallace.....	High River.
Alexander Smith Smith.....	Moosomin.
William Elliott.....	Wolseley.
Ewan Cameron McDiarmid.....	Cannington.
John William Shera.....	Victoria.
Richard Secord.....	Edmonton.
Alexander Cameron Rutherford.....	Strathcona.
Daniel Maloney.....	St. Albert.
George William Brown.....	North Regina.
James Benjamin Hawkes	South Regina.
George Malcolm Annable.. ..	Moose Jaw.
Charles Fisher.....	Batoche.
William Henry Sinclair	Saskatoon.
Thomas McKay.....	Prince Albert.
William Frederick Meyers	Kinistino.
Thomas Alfred Patrick	Yorkton.
Thomas MacNutt.....	Salteoats.
Horace Albertie Greeley.....	Maple Creek.
Frederick William Gordon Haultain.....	Macleod.
Leverett George DeVeber	Lethbridge.
John William Woolf.....	Cardston.
William Thomas Finlay.....	Medicine Hat.
Benjamin Prince.....	Battleford.

JOHN A. REID,
Clerk Executive Council.

The Clerk of the Executive Council also delivered the following
 Certificates of Election :

OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Regina, Monday, January 26, 1903.

This is to give notice, in pursuance of Section 119 of The *Territories*
 Elections Ordinance, that, in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the
 Eighteenth day of November, 1902, addressed to *Donald W. Garrison*, of

Saskatoon, Esquire, appointed Returning Officer for the Electoral District of *Saskatoon* for the election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District of *Saskatoon* in the Legislative Assembly of the *Territories* in the room of *William Henry Sinclair*, Esquire, deceased, *James Clinksill*, Esquire, has been returned as duly elected accordingly; as appears from the Certificate of the Sheriff of the judicial district in which the said Electoral District of *Saskatoon* is situated, that all proceedings in any way affecting the election are concluded, provided for by Section 118 of the aforesaid Ordinance and dated the Twenty-third day of January, 1903, which is now lodged in my office.

JOHN A. REID,
Clerk Executive Council.

To The Clerk of the Legislative Assembly,
Regina, Assa.

OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Regina, Friday, February 20, 1903.

This is to give notice in pursuance of Section 119 of The *Territories* Elections Ordinance, that, in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the Seventh day of February, 1903, addressed to *George Balfour*, of *Wolseley*, Esquire, appointed Returning Officer for the Electoral District of *Wolseley* for the election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District of *Wolseley* in the Legislative Assembly of the *Territories* in the room of *William Elliott*, Esquire, who, since his election as a representative of the said Electoral District, has resigned, having accepted an office of emolument under the Crown, *William Elliott*, Esquire, has been returned as duly elected accordingly, as appears from the Certificate of the Returning Officer, dated the Eighteenth day of February, 1903, which is now lodged in my office.

JOHN A. REID,
Clerk Executive Council.

To the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly,
Regina, Assa.

OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Regina, Thursday, March 12, 1903.

This is to give notice, in pursuance of Section 119 of The *Territories* Elections Ordinance, that, in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the Fourteenth day of January, 1903, addressed to *Howard Douglas*, of *Banff*, Esquire, appointed Returning Officer for the Electoral District of *Banff* for the election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District of *Banff* in the Legislative Assembly of the *Territories* in the room of *Arthur Lewis Sifton*, Esquire, who, since his election as the representative of the said Electoral District, has resigned his said seat, *Charles Wellington Fisher*, Esquire, has been returned as duly elected accordingly; as appears from the Certificate of the Sheriff of the judicial district in which the said Electoral District of *Banff* is situated, that all

proceedings in any way affecting the election are concluded, provided for by Section 118 of the aforesaid Ordinance and dated the Twelfth day of March, 1903, which is now lodged in my office.

JOHN A. REID,
Clerk Executive Council.

To the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly,
Regina, Assa.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

The Members having been duly sworn and having subscribed the Roll containing the Oath, repaired to their seats in the House.

3:15 O'CLOCK P.M.

His Honour the Lieutenant Governor entered the House and took his seat on the Throne.

The Territorial Secretary then said:

I am commanded by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor to inform you that he will defer stating the reasons for which he has summoned the Legislature until the Legislative Assembly have elected a Speaker. It is, therefore, His Honour's pleasure that the Legislative Assembly do now proceed to the election of a Speaker and present him here for His Honour's approbation.

His Honour the Lieutenant Governor then retired from the House.

Mr. *Haultain* then addressed himself to the Clerk (who, standing up, bowed, and then sat down), proposed to the House for their Speaker *Archibald Beaton Gillis*, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of *Whitewood*, and moved that he do take the Chair of the House as Speaker, which resolution was recorded by Mr. *Bulyea*.

The Question being put by the Clerk, it was

Resolved, unanimously, That *Archibald Beaton Gillis*, Esquire, do take the Chair of this House as Speaker, and the Clerk having declared *Archibald Beaton Gillis*, Esquire, duly elected, he was conducted by Mr. *Haultain* to the Chair, where, he then said:

Gentlemen:

I beg to express my grateful thanks and humble acknowledgment of the high honour the House has been pleased to confer on me, and, while I leave the floor of this House to take the Speaker's Chair, I feel that I also leave all political or partisan feelings in order that I may discharge, with impartiality to all, and to the best of my ability, the various and important duties pertaining to the high office of the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of the *North-West Territories*.

His Honour the Lieutenant Governor then re-entered the House and took his seat on the Throne.

The Speaker then addressed His Honour to the following effect:

May it please Your Honour,—

The Legislative Assembly have elected me as their Speaker, although I am but little able to fulfil the important duties thus assigned to me.

If, in the performance of those duties, I should at any time fall into error, I pray that the fault may be imputed to me and not to the Assembly whose servant I am, and who, through me, the better to enable them to discharge their duty to their King and country, hereby humbly claim all their undoubted rights and privileges especially that they may have freedom of speech in their debates, access to your person at all seasonable times, and that their proceedings may receive from you the most favourable consideration.

The Territorial Secretary then said :—

Mr. *Speaker*,—

I am commanded by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor to declare to you that he freely confides in the duty and attachment of the Assembly to His Majesty's person and Government, and not doubting that their proceedings will be conducted with wisdom, temper and prudence, he grants, and upon all occasions will recognise and allow, their constitutional privileges.

I am commanded also to assure you that the Assembly shall have ready access to His Honour upon all seasonable occasions, and that their proceedings as well as your words and actions will constantly receive from him the most favourable construction.

His Honour was then pleased to open the Session with the following speech :

MR. SPEAKER AND GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY :

I have much pleasure in welcoming you to the First Session of the Fifth Legislative Assembly of the *North-West Territories*.

During the past year, in common with our fellow subjects throughout the Empire, we heard with grief and alarm of the illness of the King, and I am sure that we all rejoiced in His Majesty's restoration to health and in the successful carrying out of the coronation ceremonies.

The abundant harvest of the past year, the general prosperity of the country and the remarkable growth of the *Territories* in material wealth and population must all be a source of profound gratification.

But these circumstances, gratifying as they are from a national standpoint, have immeasurably increased the duties and responsibilities of the North-West Government and Legislature.

For some years past the Government and Legislature have been pressing upon the Federal Government the absolute necessity for larger powers and revenues if the duties and obligations already imposed upon them by Parliament and the further obligations imposed by new conditions are to be adequately fulfilled.

In their latest negotiations with the Federal Government, my Government again forcibly impressed the immediate necessity for the granting of provincial institutions to the *Territories*.

Strong representations have also been made with regard to the present financial necessities of the *Territories*.

As a result of these representations a conference was held at *Ottawa* in the month of February last between members of my Government and a subcommittee of the Privy Council appointed for that purpose.

I regret to say that no intimation has yet been given by the Federal Government as to the action they propose to take as a result of the conference.

All the papers relating to these important subjects will be laid before you, and you will be asked to take such action as may seem desirable to further enforce the just claims of the *Territories*.

I feel it to be my duty to ask your attention to the important question of transportation.

This question is partially bound up with the provincial question, but in some of its larger phases falls more peculiarly within the Federal domain.

In view of the transportation conditions prevailing since the close of lake navigation last year, and which threaten to continue in a more aggravated form during the year to come, I feel justified in asking you to consider the advisability of making some representations to Parliament with regard to a question which so vitally affects the welfare of the *Territories*.

The claim which has been made on the part of the *Territories* to the public domain will also justify an expression of opinion on your part with regard to further alienations of the public lands of the *Territories* for railway or other purposes except actual settlement.

In response to a request by my Government the Federal Government have consented to extend the jurisdiction of the Legislature to the important subject of land titles, and legislation to that effect has been promised at the present Session of Parliament. This important extension of your powers will necessitate legislative provision for the maintenance and control of the land titles system, and a measure for that purpose will be presented to you. Federal legislation has also been promised which will give to the Legislative Assembly the right to fully control the qualification of its members, to legislate with regard to the constitution and jurisdiction of civil courts and other matters at present withheld from you by the provisions of the *North-West Territories Acts*. Measures necessitated by these further extensions of your powers will also be submitted to you.

Your consideration will also be asked to Bills relating to Mechanics' Liens, Drainage, Mutual Fire Insurance and Succession Duties.

Your attention will be invited to Bills to amend the law relating to Civil Procedure and the sale of Intoxicating Liquor, and a Bill to amend and consolidate as amended the law relating to Brands.

A statement of the receipts and expenditures of the past year and the estimates of expenditure for the current year will be laid before you.

I now leave you to your deliberations with every confidence that your labours, under Divine providence, will be directed to the advantage and welfare of the *Territories*.

His Honour was then pleased to retire.

Mr. Speaker informed the House that in order to prevent mistakes, he had obtained a copy of the Speech of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, which was laid on the Table.

Ordered, That Mr. *Haultain* have leave to introduce a 'Bill to amend Chapter 46 of the Consolidated Ordinances 1898, intituled "An Ordinance respecting Marriages."

He accordingly presented the said Bill and the same was received and read the first time, and

Ordered, To be read a second time on Monday next.

On motion of Mr. *Haultain*, seconded by Mr. *Bulyea*,

Ordered, That the Speech of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor to this House be taken into consideration on Monday next.

On motion of Mr. *Haultain*, seconded by Mr. *Bulyea*,

Ordered, That Select Standing Committees of the House for the present Session be appointed for the following purposes: 1, Standing Orders and Private Bills; 2, Library; 3, Public Accounts; 4, Printing; 5, Agriculture; 6, Municipal Law; 7, Law Amendments; 8, Education; which said Committees shall severally be empowered to examine and enquire into all such matters and things as shall be referred to them and shall report from time to time their operations and opinions thereon, with power to send for persons, papers and records.

On motion of Mr. *Haultain*, seconded by Mr. *Bulyea*,

Ordered, That a Special Committee consisting of Messieurs *McDonald*, *Bennett*, *Brown*, *DeVeber*, *Meyers*, and the Mover and Second, be appointed to prepare and report with all convenient speed a list of Members to compose the Select Standing Committees of this House.

And then the House adjourned at 3.45 o'clock p.m.

FRIDAY, 17TH APRIL, 1903.

2:30 O'CLOCK P.M.

The following Petitions were presented—

By Mr. *Young*,—Of the City of *Calgary* praying for certain additional powers.

By Mr. *Young*,—Of *W. H. Cushing* and others praying for certain amendments to the Ordinance incorporating the *Calgary* General Hospital.

By Mr. *Young*,—Of *William Pearce* and others praying for the incorporation of *The Western Canada Historical Society*.

By Mr. *Smith*,—Of the Town of *Moosomin* praying for the legalisation of a certain bylaw.

By Mr. *Brown*,—Of the *Toronto General Trus's Corporation* praying for authority to carry on the business of the corporation within the *North-West Territories*.

Mr. *Haultain*, from the Special Committee appointed to prepare and report lists of Members to compose the Select Standing Committees

ordered by this House, reported that they had prepared lists of Members accordingly, and the same were read as follows—

1. LIBRARY.—The Speaker, and Messieurs *Patrick, Haultain, Bennett, Rutherford* and *Lake*.

2. STANDING ORDERS AND PRIVATE BILLS.—Messieurs *Lake, Young, Bennett, Simpson, Haultain, Smith, Meyers* and *McDiarmid*.

3. PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.—Messieurs *Elliott, Patrick, Connell, Clinkskill, Brown, McDonald, McKay, Greeley, Haultain, Secord, Finlay, Bennett, Prince, Annable, Lake, Bulyea* and *MacNutt*.

4. PRINTING.—Messieurs *Meyers, McDiarmid, Wallace, DeVeber, Young, Haultain, Greeley, McIntyre, Smith, Bulyea, Hawkes, Maloney*, and *Rosenroll*.

5. AGRICULTURE.—Messieurs *Connell, Fisher (Banff), Fisher (Batoche), Prince, Woolf, McDiarmid, Lake, Wallace, Greeley, McIntyre, McKay, McDonald, MacNutt, Talbot, Simpson, Hawkes, Shera, Rosenroll, Elliott* and *Annable*.

6. MUNICIPAL LAW.—Messieurs *Smith, Elliott, Brown, Secord, Young, Rutherford, Bennett, DeVeber, McDonald, Bulyea, Hawkes, Shera, Patrick, Fisher (Banff)*, and *Finlay*.

7. LAW AMENDMENTS.—Messieurs *Brown, Fisher (Batoche), Bennett, Meyers, McIntyre, Connell, Finlay* and *Woolf*.

8. EDUCATION.—Messieurs *McDonald, Fisher (Batoche), Lake, Prince, Wallace, DeVeber, Haultain, McKay, Simpson, Shera, Rosenroll, Elliott, Patrick, Clinkskill, Maloney, Rutherford* and *Talbot*.

Ordered, That the Report be now received and concurred in.

And then the House adjourned at 3:15 p.m.

MONDAY, 20TH APRIL, 1903.

2:30 O'CLOCK P.M.

The following petitions were presented—

By Mr. *DeVeber*,—Of the Town of *Lethbridge* praying for certain additional powers.

By Mr. *DeVeber*,—Of the *Galt Hospital* praying for certain amendments to its Act of Incorporation.

By Mr. *Rutherford*,—Of the Town of *Strathcona* praying for the addition of certain lands to the said town.

By Mr. *Secord*,—Of *Donald Ross* and nine others praying that certain lands be not included in the Town of *Strathcona*.

By Mr. *Shera*,—Of the Right Reverend *Tikhon* praying for the incorporation of the *Russo-Greek Catholic Orthodox Church* in the *North-West Territories*.

Mr. *Lake*, from the Committee on Standing Orders and Private Bills, presented the following Report—

That they have examined the petition of *Alexander C. Rutherford* and others praying for a bill to incorporate The *Western Canada*

Historical Society and that Rules No. 59 and 60 have not been complied with.

They recommend, however, that the Petition be received; that the rules relating to Private Bills be suspended in this case; and that leave be granted to introduce the bill.

Ordered, That the Report be now received and concurred in.

Mr. *Lake*, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders and Private Bills, presented the following Report—

That they have examined the Petition of the President and Honorary Secretary Treasurer of the *Calgary* General Hospital praying for a bill to amend Ordinance No. 22 of 1890 and that Rule No. 59 in respect to advertising has not been complied with.

The Committee recommend that the Petition be received; that Rules No. 59 and 60 be suspended; and that leave be granted to introduce the Bill.

Ordered, That the Report be now received and concurred in.

Mr. *Lake*, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders and Private Bills, presented the following Report—

That they have examined the Petition of the City of *Calgary* praying for a Bill to amend the Ordinance incorporating that City and amending Ordinances, and that the Petitioners have complied with the rules in respect to applications for Private Bills.

The Committee beg to recommend that the Petition be received, that Rule No. 60 be suspended; and that leave be granted to introduce the Bill.

Ordered, That the Report be now received and concurred in.

Mr. *Lake*, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders and Private Bills, presented the following Report—

That they have examined the Petition of the Mayor and Councillors of the Town of *Moosomin* praying for a bill to amend Ordinance No. 25 of 1887, and to legalise a certain bylaw; that the Petitioners have complied with all the Rules with regard to applications for Private Bills except in the matter of advertising, which was only partially done.

The Committee beg to recommend that the Petition be received; that Rules No. 59 and 60 in respect of the Petition be suspended; and that leave be granted to introduce the Bill.

Ordered, That the Report be now received and concurred in.

Mr. *Haultain*, a Member of the Executive Council, by command of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, laid on the Table further correspondence relating to the subject of the Memorial of the Legislative Assembly of the *North-West Territories* to His Excellency, the Governor General in Council, of May 2, 1900, upon the Financial and Constitutional position of the *Territories*.

(*Sessional Papers No. 1.*)

Mr. *Haultain*, the Attorney General, laid on the table a Statement of Remissions made during the period from January 1, 1902, to April 16, 1903, under the provisions of An Ordinance respecting the Remission of Certain Penalties.

(*Sessional Papers No. 2.*)

Mr. *Haultain*, the Attorney General, laid on the Table—

Report under the provisions of Section 59 of The Liquor Licence Ordinance from the Attorney General to the Legislative Assembly containing the number and description of licences issued during the licence year 1901-1902 giving names of applicants to whom licences were not granted and any other particulars required to be entered in the register of licences, and a list of prosecutions for infraction of the said Ordinance for same period.

(*Sessional Papers No. 3.*)

On motion of Mr. *Fisher (Batoche)*, seconded by Mr. *McIntyre*,

Ordered, That an Order of this House do issue for a Return showing all papers, letters and correspondence relating to the disorganisation of Local Improvement District No. 288.

Ordered, That Mr. *Haultain* have leave to introduce a Bill intituled "An Ordinance respecting Foreign Companies." (No. 2.)

He accordingly presented the said Bill and the same was received and read the first time, and

Ordered, To be read a second time at the first sitting of the House after next Saturday.

Ordered, That Mr. *Haultain* have leave to introduce a Bill intituled "An Ordinance respecting the voluntary Winding-Up of Joint Stock Companies." (No. 3.)

He accordingly presented the said Bill and the same was received and read the first time, and

Ordered, To be read a second time at the first sitting of the House after next Saturday.

Ordered, That Mr. *Haultain* have leave to introduce a Bill intituled "An Ordinance to secure uniform conditions in Policies of Fire Insurance." (No. 4.)

He accordingly presented the said Bill and the same was received and read the first time, and

Ordered, To be read a second time at the first sitting of the House after next Saturday.

Ordered, That Mr. *Haultain* have leave to introduce a Bill intituled "An Ordinance respecting Mutual Fire Insurance." (No. 5.)

He accordingly presented the said Bill and the same was received and read the first time, and

Ordered, To be read a second time at the first sitting of the House after next Saturday.

Ordered, That Mr. *Haultain* have leave to introduce a Bill intituled "An Ordinance to provide for the payment of Succession Duties in certain cases." (No. 6.)

He accordingly presented the said Bill and the same was received and read the first time, and

Ordered, To be read a second time at the first sitting of the House after next Saturday.

Ordered, That Mr. *Haultain* have leave to introduce a Bill "To amend Chapter 25 of The Consolidated Ordinances 1898, respecting Notaries Public." (No. 7.)

He accordingly presented the said Bill and the same was received and read the first time, and

Ordered, To be read a second time at the first sitting of the House after next Saturday.

Ordered, That Mr. *Brown* have leave to introduce a Bill to amend Chapter 42 of the Ordinances of 1900, intituled "An Ordinance to incorporate The *Regina Victoria* Hospital." (No. 8.)

He accordingly presented the said Bill and the same was received and read the first time, and

Ordered, To be read a second time on Wednesday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Young* have leave to introduce a Bill to incorporate The *Western Canada* Historical Society. (No. 9.)

He accordingly presented the said Bill and the same was received and read the first time, and

Ordered, To be read a second time at the first sitting of the House after next Saturday.

Ordered, That Mr. *Young* have leave to introduce a Bill to amend Ordinance No. 33 of 1893, intituled "An Ordinance to incorporate the City of *Calgary*" and amending Ordinances. (No. 10.)

He accordingly presented the said Bill and the same was received and read the first time, and

Ordered, To be read a second time on Wednesday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Young* have leave to introduce a Bill to amend Ordinance No. 22 of 1890 to incorporate a General Hospital at *Calgary*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill and the same was received and read the first time, and

Ordered, To be read a second time on Wednesday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Smith* have leave to introduce a Bill to amend Ordinance No. 25 of 1887, intituled "An Ordinance to incorporate the Town of *Moosomin* and to legalise bylaw No. 136 of the said Town."

He accordingly presented the said Bill and the same was received and read the first time, and

Ordered, To be read a second time on Wednesday next.

The Order of the Day being read for taking into consideration the Speech of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor at the opening of the Session,

The House proceeded accordingly to take the said Speech into consideration.

Moved by Mr. *Finlay* seconded by Mr. *MacNutt*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, as follows :

To His Honour *Amédée Emmanuel Forget*, Lieutenant Governor of the *North-West Territories*.

May it Please Your Honour—

We, His Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Assembly of the *North-West Territories*, in Session assembled, humbly thank Your Honour for the gracious Speech which Your Honour has been pleased to address to us at the opening of the present Session.

And the Question being proposed,

And a Debate arising thereupon,

And the Question being again proposed,

It was *Resolved* in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the said Address be engrossed and presented to His Honour by such Members of this House as are of the Executive Council.

And then the House adjourned at 4:15 o'clock p.m.

TUESDAY, 21ST APRIL, 1903.

2:30 O'CLOCK P.M.

Mr. *Lake*, from the Committee on Standing Orders and Private Bills, presented the following Report—

That they have examined the Petition of the *Galt Hospital* praying for a bill to amend the Act of Incorporation of the said hospital and that the Petitioners have complied with the rules with regard to application for Private Bills except in the matter of advertising, which has been only partially carried out.

The Committee recommend that the Petition be received; that Rules No. 59 and 60 be suspended; and that leave be granted to introduce the Bill.

Ordered, That the Report be now received and concurred in.

Mr. *Lake*, from the Committee on Standing Orders and Private Bills, presented the following Report—

That they have examined the Petition of the Town of *Lethbridge* praying for a bill to amend the Act of Incorporation of the said Town; and that the Petitioners have complied with the rules with regard to applications for Private Bills, except in the matter of advertising which has been only partially carried out.

The Committee recommend that the Petition be received; that Rules No. 59 and 60 be suspended; and that leave be granted to introduce the Bill.

Ordered, That the Report be now received and concurred in.

Mr. *Lake*, from the Committee on Standing Orders and Private Bills, presented the following Report—

That they have examined the Petition of the *Toronto General Trusts Corporation* praying for a bill to empower the Corporation to carry on

business within the *North-West Territories*, and that the Petitioners have complied with the rules with regard to applications for Private Bills except in the matter of advertising, which has been only partially carried out.

The Committee recommend that the Petition be received ; that Rule No. 59 be suspended ; and that leave be granted to introduce the Bill.

Ordered, That the Report be now received and concurred in.

Mr. *Lake*, from the Committee on Standing Orders and Private Bills, presented the following Report—

That they have examined the Petition of the Town of *Strathcona* praying for a bill to make certain additions to the area comprised in the said Town ; and that the Petitioners have complied with the rules with regard to applications for Private Bills.

The Committee recommend that the Petition be received ; that Rule No. 60 in respect to it be suspended ; and that leave be granted to introduce the Bill.

Ordered, That the Report be now received and concurred in.

Mr. *Lake*, from the Committee on Standing Orders and Private Bills, presented the following Report—

That they have examined the Petition of certain property owners of the northern half of River Lot XVII in the *Edmonton* Settlement Survey relative to a proposed extension of the Town of *Strathcona*, and find that the Petition is not addressed to the Legislative Assembly.

They recommend, therefore, that it be not received.

Ordered, That the Report be now received and concurred in.

Ordered, That Mr. *Haultain* have leave to introduce a Bill to amend Chapter 89 of the Consolidated Ordinances of 1898, intituled "An Ordinance respecting the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors and the issue of Licences therefor."

He accordingly presented the said Bill and the same was received and read the first time, and

Ordered, To be read a second time on Thursday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Brown* have leave to introduce a Bill respecting the *Toronto* General Trusts Corporation.

He accordingly presented the said Bill and the same was received and read the first time, and

Ordered, To be read a second time on Thursday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *DeVeber* have leave to introduce a Bill further to amend Ordinance No. 34 of 1890, intituled "An Ordinance to incorporate the Town of *Lethbridge* as amended by Chapter 18 of 1902."

He accordingly presented the said Bill and the same was received and read the first time, and

Ordered, To be read a second time on Thursday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *DeVeber* have leave to introduce a Bill to amend Chapter No. 39 of 1894, intituled "An Ordinance to incorporate the *Galt* Hospital."

He accordingly presented the said Bill and the same was received and read the first time, and

Ordered, To be read a second time on Thursday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Annable* have leave to introduce a Bill to incorporate the *Moose Jaw* General Hospital.

He accordingly presented the said Bill and the same was received and read the first time, and

Ordered, To be read a second time on Thursday next.

The Order of the Day being read for the second reading of the Bill (No. 1) to amend Chapter 46 of the Consolidated Ordinances 1898, intituled "An Ordinance respecting Marriages," the said Bill was read the second time, and

Ordered, To be committed to a Committee of the Whole House at the next sitting of the House.

And then the House adjourned at 3 o'clock p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 22ND APRIL, 1903.

2:30 O'CLOCK P.M.

On motion of Mr. *Haultain*, seconded by Mr. *Elliott*,

Ordered, That a Special Committee be appointed to prepare and report a Memorial to His Excellency the Governor General in Council upon the following subjects:

1. The Constitutional and Financial Position of the *Territories*;
2. Railway Transportation;
3. The Public Domain;

and that the said committee be composed of the following Members: Messieurs *Bulyea*, *Elliott*, *Patrick*, *Bennett*, *McKay*, *Brown*, *Fisher* (*Batoche*), *Rutherford* and *Haultain*.

On motion of Mr. *Young*, seconded by Mr. *Fisher* (*Banff*),

Ordered, That an Order of this House do issue for a Return showing all papers, petitions, resolutions, correspondence, and engineers' reports relating to the construction of a steel bridge over *Nose Creek* near *Calgary* and the changing of the site of the said bridge from the established crossing on the North *Blackfoot* trail; also a return showing the cost of the said bridge and new trails leading to it.

On motion of Mr. *Haultain*, seconded by Mr. *Elliott*,

Ordered, That hereafter during the Session, if at the hour of half-past five o'clock p.m. the business of the House be not concluded, Mr. Speaker shall leave the Chair until eight o'clock.

Ordered, That Mr. *Patrick* have leave to introduce a Bill to amend Chapter 23 of the Ordinances of 1902, intituled "An Ordinance to incorporate the *Yorkton* Queen *Victoria* Cottage Hospital."

He accordingly presented the said Bill and the same was received and read the first time, and

Ordered, To be read a second time on Thursday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Patrick* have leave to introduce a Bill to amend Chapter 41 of the Ordinances of 1900, intituled "An Ordinance to incorporate the Town of *Yorkton*."

He accordingly presented the said Bill and the same was received and read the first time, and

Ordered, To be read a second time on Thursday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Rutherford* have leave to introduce a Bill to amend Ordinance No. 28 of 1899, intituled "An Ordinance to incorporate the Town of *Strathcona*."

He accordingly presented the said Bill and the same was received and read the first time, and

Ordered, To be read a second time at the first sitting of the House after next Saturday.

The Order of the Day being read for the second reading of the Bill (No. 8) to amend Chapter 42 of 1900, intituled "An Ordinance to incorporate the *Regina Victoria* Hospital,"

The said Bill was read the second time, and

Ordered, To be committed to a Committee of the Whole House today.

The Order of the Day being read for the Second Reading of the Bill (No. 10) to amend Chapter 33 of 1893, intituled "An Ordinance to incorporate the City of *Calgary*" and amending Ordinances,

The said Bill was read the second time, and

Ordered, To be committed to a Committee of the Whole House today.

The Order of the Day being read for the second reading of the Bill (No. 11) to further amend Chapter 22 of 1890, intituled "An Ordinance to incorporate a General Hospital at *Calgary*,"

The said Bill was read the second time, and

Ordered, To be committed to a Committee of the Whole House today.

The Order of the Day being read for the second reading of the Bill (No. 12) to amend Chapter No. 25 of 1887, intituled "An Ordinance to incorporate the Town of *Moosomin* and to legalise bylaw No. 136 of the said Town,"

The said Bill was read the second time, and

Ordered, To be committed to a Committee of the Whole House today.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into Committee of the Whole House on the Bill (No. 1) to amend Chapter 46 of the Consolidated Ordinances 1898, intituled "An Ordinance respecting Marriages," and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair and Mr. *Lake* reported the Bill with amendments.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

The said amendments were then twice read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill (No. 1) be read a third time on Thursday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (No. 8) to amend Chapter 42 of 1900, intituled "An Ordinance to incorporate the *Regina Victoria* Hospital," and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair and Mr. *Lake* reported the Bill.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Ordered, That the Bill (No. 8) be read a third time on Thursday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (No. 11) to further amend Chapter 22 of 1890, intituled "An Ordinance to incorporate a General Hospital at *Calgary*," and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair and Mr. *Lake* reported the Bill.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Ordered, That the Bill (No. 11) be read a third time on Thursday next.

The House according to Order, resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (No. 10) to amend Chapter 33 of 1893, intituled "An Ordinance to incorporate the City of *Calgary*" and amending Ordinances, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair and Mr. *Lake* reported that the Committee had made some progress and had directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be now received and that the Committee have leave to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

The House according to Order, resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (No. 12) to amend Chapter No. 25 of 1887, intituled "An Ordinance to incorporate the Town of *Moosomin* and to legalise by-law No. 136 of the said Town," and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair, and Mr. *Lake* reported that the Committee had made some progress and had directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be now received and that the Committee have leave to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

And then the House adjourned at 4:45 o'clock p.m.

THURSDAY, 23RD APRIL, 1903.

2:30 O'CLOCK P.M.

Ordered, That Mr. *Haultain* have leave to introduce a Bill respecting Hail Insurance.

He accordingly presented the said Bill and the same was received and read the first time, and

Ordered, To be read a second time today.

The Order of the Day being read for the second reading of Bill (No. 22) respecting Hail Insurance,

The said Bill was read the second time, and

Ordered, To be committed to a Committee of the Whole House at the next sitting of the House.

Ordered, That Mr. *Haultain* have leave to introduce a Bill to amend Chapter 70 of the Consolidated Ordinances, intituled "An Ordinance respecting Municipalities."

He accordingly presented the said Bill and the same was received and read the first time, and

Ordered, To be read a second time on Friday next.

On motion of Mr. *Haultain* seconded by Mr. *Bulyea*,

Ordered, That *Alexander Cameron Rutherford*, Member for the Electoral District of *Strathcona*, be Deputy Speaker of this House.

Mr. *Haultain*, a Member of the Executive Council, laid on the Table the following papers—

Copies of correspondence between the Federal and Territorial Governments respecting the financial necessities of the *Territories*.

(*Sessional Papers No. 4.*)

The Order of the Day being read for the third reading of the Bill (No. 1) to amend Chapter 46 of The Consolidated Ordinances 1898, intituled "An Ordinance respecting Marriages,"

Ordered, That the Bill (No. 1) be now read a third time.

The said Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That this Bill do now pass and be intituled An Ordinance to amend Chapter 46 of The Consolidated Ordinances 1898, intituled "An Ordinance respecting Marriages."

The Order of the Day being read for the third reading of the Bill (No. 8) to amend Chapter 42 of 1900, intituled "An Ordinance to incorporate the *Regina Victoria Hospital*,"

Ordered, That the Bill (No. 8) be now read a third time.

The said Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That this Bill do now pass and be intituled An Ordinance to amend Chapter 42 of 1900, intituled "An Ordinance to incorporate the *Regina Victoria Hospital*."

The Order of the Day being read for the third reading of the Bill (No. 11) to further amend Chapter 22 of 1890, intituled "An Ordinance to incorporate a General Hospital at *Calgary*,"

Ordered, That the Bill (No. 11) be now read a third time.

The said Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That this Bill do now pass and be intituled An Ordinance to further amend Chapter 22 of 1890, intituled "An Ordinance to incorporate a General Hospital at *Calgary*."

The Order of the Day being read for the second reading of the Bill (No. 13) to amend Chapter 89 of The Consolidated Ordinances 1898, intituled "An Ordinance respecting the sale of Intoxicating Liquors and the issue of Licences therefor,"

The said Bill was read the second time, and

Ordered, To be committed to a Committee of the Whole House at the next sitting of the House after next Saturday. .

The Order of the Day being read for the second reading of the Bill (No. 14) respecting the *Toronto* General Trusts Corporation,

The said Bill was read the second time, and

Ordered, To be committed to a Committee of the Whole House today.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (No. 14) respecting the *Toronto* General Trusts Corporation, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair and Mr. *Rutherford* reported that the Committee had made some progress and had directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be now received and that the Committee have leave to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

The Order of the Day being read for the second reading of the Bill (No. 15), further to amend Ordinance No. 34 of 1890, intituled "An Ordinance to incorporate the Town of *Lethbridge* as amended by Chapter 18 of 1902,"

The said Bill was read the second time, and

Ordered, To be committed to a Committee of the Whole House today.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (No. 15) further to amend Ordinance No. 34 of 1890, intituled "An Ordinance to incorporate the Town of *Lethbridge* as amended by Chapter 18 of 1902," and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair and Mr. *Rutherford* reported that the Committee had made some progress and had directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be now received and that the Committee have leave to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

The Order of the Day being read for the second reading of the Bill (No. 16) to incorporate the *Moose Jaw* General Hospital,

The said Bill was read the second time, and

Ordered, To be committed to a Committee of the Whole House today.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (No. 16) to incorporate the *Moose Jaw* General Hospital, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair and Mr. *Rutherford* reported the Bill with amendments.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

The said amendments were then twice read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill (No. 16) be read a third time tomorrow.

The Order of the Day being read for the second reading of the Bill (No. 17) to amend Chapter No. 39 of 1894, intituled "An Ordinance to incorporate the *Galt* Hospital,"

The said Bill was read the second time, and

Ordered, To be committed to a Committee of the Whole House today.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (No. 17) to amend Chapter No. 39 of 1894, intituled "An Ordinance to incorporate the *Galt* Hospital," and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair and Mr. *Rutherford* reported the Bill.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Ordered, That the Bill (No. 17) be read a third time tomorrow.

The Order of the Day being read for the second reading of the Bill (No. 18) to amend Chapter 23 of the Ordinances of 1902, intituled "An Ordinance to incorporate the *Yorkton* Queen *Victoria* Cottage Hospital,"

The said Bill was read the second time, and

Ordered, To be committed to a Committee of the Whole House at the next sitting of the House.

The Order of the Day being read for the second reading of the Bill (No. 19) to amend Chapter 41 of the Ordinances of 1900, intituled, "An Ordinance to incorporate the Town of *Yorkton*,"

The said Bill was read the second time, and

Ordered, To be committed to a Committee of the Whole House at the next sitting of the House.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (No. 10) to amend Chapter 33 of 1893, intituled "An Ordinance to incorporate the City of *Calgary*" and amending Ordinances, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair and Mr. *Rutherford* reported that the Committee had made some progress and had directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be now received and that the Committee have leave to sit again today.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (No. 10) to amend Chapter 33 of 1893, intituled "An Ordinance to incorporate the City of *Calgary*" and amending ordinances, and, after some spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair and Mr. *Rutherford* reported the Bill with amendments.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

The said amendments were then twice read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill (No. 10) be read a third time tomorrow.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (No. 12) to amend Chapter No. 25 of 1887, intituled "An Ordinance to incorporate the Town of *Moosomin* and to legalise bylaw No. 136 of the said Town," and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair and Mr. *Rutherford* reported the Bill with amendments.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

The said amendments were then twice read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill (No. 12) be read a third time tomorrow.

The following Petition was presented by

Mr. *Haultain* of *G. A. Kennedy* and twenty-nine others praying for the incorporation of The *Macleod* Club of the Town of *Macleod* in the *North-West Territories*.

And then the House adjourned at 5:25 o'clock p.m.

FRIDAY, 24TH APRIL, 1903.

2:30 O'CLOCK P.M.

Mr. *Lake*, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders and Private Bills, presented the following Report—

That they have examined the Petition of *G. A. Kennedy* and others praying for a bill to incorporate The *Macleod* Club of the Town of *Macleod* and find that the Petitioners have complied with the rules with regard to applications for Private Bills.

The Committee recommend that the Petition be received and that permission be granted to introduce the Bill.

Ordered, That the Report be now received and concurred in.

On motion of Mr. *Haultain*, seconded by Mr. *Elliott*,

Ordered, That when the House adjourns today it shall stand adjourned until half past two o'clock p.m. on Saturday next.

On motion of Mr. *Haultain*, seconded by Mr. *Elliott*,

Ordered, That when the House adjourns on Saturday, it shall stand adjourned until the eighth day of June next.

Mr. *Haultain*, a Member of the Executive Council, delivered to Mr. Speaker a Message from His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, signed by His Honour,

And the Message was read by Mr. Speaker (all the Members standing and being uncovered), and is as follows—

A. E. FORGET,

Lieutenant Governor.

The Lieutenant Governor transmits Estimates of certain sums required for the service of the *Territories* for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1903, and for the expenses of legislation, maintenance of public institutions, salaries of the officials of the Government and public service and for the other expenditures of the Government and public service and for other expenditures of the Government from the first day of January, 1903, until the final passage of the Estimates for the financial year of 1903, and recommends the same to the Legislative Assembly.

Government House, *Regina*,

23rd April, 1903.

(*Sessional Papers No. 5.*)

On motion of Mr. *Haultain*, seconded by Mr. *Elliott*,

Ordered, That the said Message, together with the Estimates accompanying the same, be referred to the Committee of Supply.

Moved by Mr. *Haultain*, seconded by Mr. *Elliott*,

That this House do immediately resolve itself into a Committee to consider of the Supply to be granted to His Honour the Lieutenant Governor.

And the Question being proposed, that Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair,

Ordered, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

The House accordingly resolved itself into Committee of Supply, and, after some time being spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair and Mr. *Rutherford* reported that the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Rutherford* reported the resolutions accordingly, which were read as follows—

No. 1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred thousand dollars be granted to the Lieutenant Governor for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1903, to defray the expenses of legislation, maintenance of public institutions, salaries of the officials of the Government and Public Service, and for all other services of the Government, coming in course of payment from the first day of January, 1903, up to and until the final passage of the Estimates of the expenditure for the financial year 1903.

No. 2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to the Lieutenant Governor for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1903, to provide for payment of one half of the sessional indemnity, with all travelling expenses due to Members of the Legislative Assembly for the present Session, notwithstanding anything contained in the Ordinance respecting the Legislative Assembly.

The said Resolutions were then read a second time and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. *Fisher* (*Banff*), seconded by Mr. *Young*,

Ordered, That an Order of this House do issue for a return showing all lands and the names of the original owners thereof in Local Improvement District No. 500, that have been vested in the Crown for nonpayment of local improvement or any other taxes.

Ordered, That Mr. *Elliott* have leave to introduce a Bill for the Protection of Horse Breeders in the *Territories*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill and the same was received and read the first time, and

Ordered, To be read a second time on the eighth day of June next.

The Order of the Day being read for the third reading of the Bill (No. 10) to amend Chapter 33 of 1893, intituled "An Ordinance to incorporate the City of *Calgary*" and amending ordinances,

Ordered, That the Bill (No. 10) be now read a third time.

The said Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That this Bill do now pass and be intituled An Ordinance to amend Chapter 33 of 1893, intituled "An Ordinance to incorporate the City of *Calgary*" and amending ordinances.

The Order of the Day being read for the third reading of the Bill (No. 12) to amend Chapter No. 25 of 1887, intituled "An Ordinance to incorporate the Town of *Moosomin* and to legalise bylaw No. 136 of the said Town,"

Ordered, That the Bill (No. 12) be now read a third time.

The said Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That this Bill do now pass and be intituled An Ordinance to amend Chapter No. 25 of the Ordinances of 1887, intituled "An Ordinance to incorporate the Town of *Moosomin* and to legalise bylaw No. 136 of the said Town."

The Order of the Day being read for the third reading of the Bill (No. 16) to incorporate the *Moose Jaw* General Hospital,

Ordered, That the Bill (No. 16) be now read a third time.

The said Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That this Bill do now pass and be intituled An Ordinance to incorporate the *Moose Jaw* General Hospital.

The Order of the Day being read for the third reading of the Bill (No. 17) to amend Chapter No. 39 of 1894, intituled "An Ordinance to incorporate the *Galt* Hospital,"

Ordered, That the Bill (No. 17) be now read a third time.

The said Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That this Bill do now pass and be intituled An Ordinance to amend Chapter No. 39 of the Ordinances of 1894, intituled "An Ordinance to incorporate the *Galt* Hospital."

The Order of the Day being read for the second reading of the Bill (No. 21) An Ordinance to amend Chapter 70 of The Consolidated Ordinances 1898, intituled "An Ordinance respecting Municipalities,"

The said Bill was read the second time, and

Ordered, To be committed to a Committee of the Whole House today.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (No. 21) An Ordinance to amend Chapter 70 of The Consolidated Ordinances 1898, intituled "An Ordinance respecting Municipalities," and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair and Mr. *Rutherford* reported the Bill.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Ordered, That the Bill (No. 21) be now read a third time.

The said Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That this Bill do now pass and be intituled An Ordinance to amend Chapter 70 of The Consolidated Ordinances 1898, intituled "An Ordinance respecting Municipalities."

Ordered, That Mr. *Haultain* have leave to introduce a Bill to incorporate the *Macleod* Club.

He accordingly presented the said Bill and the same was received and read the first time, and

Ordered, To be read a second time on the eighth day of June next.

On motion of Mr. *Haultain* seconded by Mr. *Elliott*,

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into a Committee to consider of the Ways and Means for making good the Supply to be granted to His Honour the Lieutenant Governor.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

(In the Committee.)

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair and Mr. *Rutherford* reported that the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Rutherford* reported the Resolution accordingly and the same was read as follows—

Resolved, That towards making good the Supply granted to His Honour the Lieutenant Governor the following sum be granted out of the General Revenue Fund of the *Territories*—

For the financial year ending December 31, 1903. \$110,000.00

The said Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. *Haultain* have leave to introduce a Bill for granting to the Lieutenant Governor certain sums of money required for defraying certain expenses of the Public Service for the financial year ending the thirty-first day of December, 1903, and for other purposes.

He accordingly presented the said Bill and the same was received and read the first time.

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a second time.

The said Bill was accordingly read the second time.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read a third time.

The Bill was accordingly read a third time.

Resolved, That this Bill do now pass and be intituled An Ordinance for granting to the Lieutenant Governor certain sums of money required for defraying certain expenses of the Public Service for the financial year ending the thirty-first day of December, 1903, and for other purposes.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (No. 14) respecting the *Toronto* General Trusts Corporation, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair and Mr. *Rutherford* reported the Bill with amendments.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

The said amendments were then twice read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill (No. 14) be read a third time today.

The Order of the Day being read for the third reading of the Bill (No. 14) respecting the *Toronto* General Trusts Corporation.

Ordered, That the Bill (No. 14) be now read a third time.

The said Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That this Bill do now pass and be intituled An Ordinance respecting the *Toronto* General Trusts Corporation.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (No. 15) further to amend Ordinance No. 34 of 1890, intituled "An Ordinance to incorporate the Town of *Lethbridge* as amended by Chapter 18 of 1902," and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair and Mr. *Rutherford* reported the Bill with amendments.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

The said amendments were then twice read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill (No. 15) be now read a third time.

The said Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That this Bill do now pass and be intituled An Ordinance further to amend Ordinance No. 34 of the Ordinances of 1890, intituled "An Ordinance to incorporate the Town of *Lethbridge* as amended by Chapter 18 of 1902."

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (No. 18) to amend Chapter 23 of the Ordinances of 1902, intituled, "An Ordinance to incorporate the *Yorkton* Queen *Victoria* Cottage Hospital," and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair and Mr. *Rutherford* reported the Bill with amendments.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

The said amendments were then twice read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill (No. 18) be now read a third time.

The said Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That this Bill do now pass and be intituled An Ordinance to incorporate the *Yorkton* Queen *Victoria* Cottage Hospital.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (No. 19) to amend Chapter 41 of the Ordinances of 1900, intituled "An Ordinance to incorporate the Town of *Yorkton*," and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair and Mr. *Rutherford* reported the Bill with amendments.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

The said amendments were then read twice and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill (No. 19) be now read a third time.

The said Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That this Bill do now pass and be intituled An Ordinance to amend Chapter 41 of the Ordinances of 1900, intituled "An Ordinance to incorporate the Town of *Yorkton*."

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (No. 22) respecting Hail Insurance, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair and Mr. *Rutherford* reported the Bill with amendments.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

The said amendments were then twice read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill (No. 22) be now read a third time.

The said Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That this Bill do now pass and be intituled An Ordinance respecting Hail Insurance.

Mr. *Haultain*, from the Special Committee appointed to draft an Address to His Excellency the Governor General in Council in conformity with the Resolution adopted by the House on the Twenty-second instant reported:

That they had drafted an Address accordingly and the same was read and is as follows:

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir *Gilbert John Elliott*, Earl of *Minto* and Viscount *Melgund* of *Melgund*, County of *Forfar*, in the Peerage of the *United Kingdom*, Baron *Minto* of *Minto*, County of *Roxburgh*, in the Peerage of *Great Britain*, Baronet of *Nova Scotia*, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of *St. Michael* and *St. George*, etc., etc., etc., Governor General of *Canada*,

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY—

We, His Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Assembly of the *North-West Territories* of *Canada*, in Session assembled, humbly approach Your Excellency for the purpose of representing—

That by an Address dated on the Second day of May in the year one thousand nine hundred, a copy of which is attached hereto, the Legislative Assembly pointed out that repeated representations had been made, in various ways, to the Government of *Canada* with a view to obtaining just and equitable assistance towards providing for the proper and effective administration of affairs in these *Territories* and for the public necessities of their rapidly increasing population, and that such representations had been met by intermittent and insufficient additions to the annual grant, the provision so made by the Parliament of *Canada* never bearing any adequate proportion to the financial obligations imposed by the enlargement and development of the political institutions created by itself ;

That by the said Address, the Legislative Assembly humbly prayed that Your Excellency would be graciously pleased to cause an enquiry to be made into the position of the *Territories*, financial and otherwise, and to cause such action to be taken as would provide for their present and immediate welfare and good government, as well as the due fulfilment of the duties and obligations of Government and Legislation assumed with respect to these *Territories* by the Parliament of *Canada*, and it was furthermore humbly prayed that Your Excellency would also be graciously pleased to order enquiries to be made and accounts taken with a view to the settlement of the terms and conditions upon which the *Territories*, or any part thereof, should be established as a Province ;

That since the passing of the said Address further representations have been made in various ways to Your Excellency's Government with regard to the financial and constitutional position of the *Territories* ;

That during the past three years the immediate necessities of the *Territories* have been vastly increased by a remarkable immigration movement, which is still going on ;

That no adequate response has been made to the repeated requests for the financial assistance necessary for the proper and effective administration of the affairs of these *Territories* and for the public necessities of their rapidly increasing population ;

That the Legislative Assembly, representing, as it does, the unanimous opinion of the people of the *Territories*, believes that nothing short of that system of government enjoyed by our fellow citizens in the Provinces will afford a solution of the legislative and financial difficulties which confront it ;

Therefore we do humbly pray that Your Excellency will cause such action to be taken as will provide for the present and immediate financial necessities of the *Territories* and will further provide for the establishment of Provincial Institutions in the *Territories* upon fair and just

terms analogous to those upon which the old Provinces have been dealt with ;

All which we humbly pray Your Excellency to take into Your Excellency's gracious and favourable consideration.

The said Address being read a second time was agreed to.

Ordered, That the said Address be engrossed and signed by Mr. Speaker.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Honour the Lieutenant Governor praying that His Honour will be pleased to transmit the said Address to His Excellency the Governor General.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Honour by such Members of this House as are of the Executive Council.

Mr. Haultain, from the Special Committee appointed to draft an Address to His Excellency the Governor General in Council in conformity with the Resolution adopted by the House on the twenty-second instant, reported

That they had drafted an Address accordingly and the same was read and is as follows :

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir *Gilbert John Elliot*, Earl of *Minto* and Viscount *Melgund* of *Melgund*, County of *Forfar*, in the Peerage of the *United Kingdom*, Baron *Minto* of *Minto*, County of *Roxburgh*, in the Peerage of *Great Britain*, Baronet of *Nova Scotia*, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of *St. Michael* and *St. George*, etc., etc., etc., Governor General of *Canada*,

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

We, His Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Assembly of the *North-West Territories* of *Canada*, in Session Assembled, humbly approach Your Excellency for the purpose of representing—

That after making due allowance for the extraordinary circumstances with which the *Canadian Pacific* Railway Company has had to contend it appears to this House that the practically continuous freight congestion of the last two years has abundantly demonstrated that the *Canadian Pacific* Railway Company has absolutely failed to provide adequate facilities for the transportation of the grain, cattle and other natural products of these *Territories*, and that there has resulted, in consequence of the lack of such facilities, great loss and damage to the people of these *Territories*, not only in respect of the depreciation in the market price of grain but also in respect of cattle, and has further resulted in vexatious delays in the importation of merchandise and in the transaction of the ordinary business of the country ;

That the volume of business originating along the main line of the *Canadian Pacific* Railway and in the territory directly tributary thereto necessitates that the energies of the company should be concentrated on providing adequate facilities for handling such business (which are not now provided) and that good faith with the people of these *Territories* demands that branch lines already promised and partially constructed should be completed this year rather than lines in territory already provided with railway facilities ;

That the prospective increase in the volume of traffic, which largely increased cultivation and settlement of lands in these *Territories* will certainly create, will further tend to congest traffic between these

Territories and Provinces to the east, and, unless it be held desirable to divert part of such traffic through foreign channels, adequate facilities for its transportation must be immediately provided;

This House does therefore humbly pray that Your Excellency may be pleased to take such action as may be necessary or expedient to insure that the people of these *Territories* are provided with an efficient transportation system as contemplated by the contract made between the people of *Canada* and the *Canadian Pacific* Railway Company.

All of which we humbly pray Your Excellency to take into Your Excellency's most gracious and favourable consideration.

The said Address being read a second time was agreed to.

Ordered, That the said Address be engrossed and signed by Mr. Speaker.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Honour the Lieutenant Governor praying that His Honour will be pleased to transmit the said Address to His Excellency the Governor General.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Honour by such Members of this House as are of the Executive Council.

On motion of Mr. *Haultain*, seconded by Mr. *Bulyea*,

Resolved, That, believing in the justice of the claim made on behalf of any Province or Provinces hereafter established in the *Territories* to the beneficial ownership of the public domain, this House doth hereby record its emphatic opinion against any further alienation of the lands, timber or minerals of the *Territories* except for the purposes of homesteading and actual settlement.

On motion of Mr. *Haultain*, seconded by Mr. *Elliott*,

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be immediately forwarded to the Prime Minister of *Canada* and the Minister of the Interior.

And then the House adjourned at 5:10 o'clock p.m.

SATURDAY, 25TH APRIL, 1903.

2:30 O'CLOCK P.M.

Mr. *Haultain*, a Member of the Executive Council, delivered to Mr. Speaker a Message from His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, signed by His Honour.

And the Message was read by Mr. Speaker (all the Members standing and being uncovered) and is as follows—

A. E. FORGET,

Lieutenant Governor.

The Lieutenant Governor transmits to the Legislative Assembly copy of a despatch received from the Honourable the Secretary of State, respecting the Address from the Legislative Assembly to the King on the occasion of His Majesty's Accession.

Government House,

Regina, April 24, 1903.

(Sessional Papers No. 6.)

His Honour, *Amédée Emmanuel Forget*, the Lieutenant Governor, being seated on the Throne,

The Clerk of the Legislative Assembly read the Titles of the Bills to be assented to as follows—

An Ordinance further to amend Chapter 46 of The Consolidated Ordinances 1898, intituled "An Ordinance respecting Marriages."

An Ordinance to amend Chapter 42 of the Ordinances of 1900, intituled "An Ordinance to incorporate the *Regina Victoria* Hospital."

An Ordinance to amend Chapter 33 of the Ordinances of 1893, intituled "An Ordinance to incorporate the City of *Calgary*" and the amending ordinances.

An Ordinance further to amend Chapter 22 of the Ordinances of 1890, intituled "An Ordinance to incorporate a General Hospital at *Calgary*."

An Ordinance to amend Chapter 25 of the Ordinances of 1887, intituled "An Ordinance to incorporate the Town of *Moosomin*" and to legalise bylaw No. 136 of the said Town.

An Ordinance respecting The *Toronto* General Trusts Corporation.

An Ordinance further to amend Ordinance No. 34 of the Ordinances of 1890, intituled "An Ordinance to incorporate the Town of *Lethbridge*" as amended by Chapter 18 of the Ordinances of 1902.

An Ordinance to incorporate the *Moose Jaw* General Hospital.

An Ordinance to amend Chapter 39 of the Ordinances of 1894, intituled "An Ordinance to incorporate the *Galt* Hospital"

An Ordinance to amend Chapter 23 of the Ordinances of 1902, intituled "An Ordinance to incorporate the *Yorkton Queen Victoria* Cottage Hospital."

An Ordinance to amend Chapter 41 of the Ordinances of 1900, intituled "An Ordinance to incorporate the Town of *Yorkton*."

An Ordinance to amend Chapter 70 of The Consolidated Ordinances 1898, intituled "An Ordinance respecting Municipalities."

An Ordinance respecting Hail Insurance.

An Ordinance for granting to the Lieutenant Governor certain sums of money required for defraying certain expenses of the Public Service for the financial year ending the Thirty-first day of December, 1903, and for other purposes.

The Assent to these Bills was announced by the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly in the following words—

"His Honour the Lieutenant Governor doth assent to these Bills."

His Honour was then pleased to retire from the House.

And then the House adjourned at 3:30 o'clock p.m.

MONDAY, 8TH JUNE, 1903.

2:30 O'CLOCK P.M.

Ordered, That Mr. *Bulyea* have leave to introduce a Bill respecting Drainage.

He accordingly presented the said Bill and the same was received and read the first time, and

Ordered, To be read a second time on Wednesday next.

Mr. *Haultain*, a Member of the Executive Council, by command of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, laid on the Table the statement of special warrants and of cheques issued upon the opinion of the Attorney General, with copies of correspondence thereon, during the year 1902.

(Sessional Papers No. 7.)

Mr. *Haultain*, a Member of the Executive Council, by command of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, laid on the Table: The Public Accounts for the financial year ended December 31st, 1902.

(Sessional Papers No. 8.)

Mr. *Bulyea*, a Member of the Executive Council, by command of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, laid on the Table: Report of the Department of Public Works for the year 1902.

(Sessional Papers No. 9.)

Mr. *Haultain*, a Member of the Executive Council, by command of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, laid on the Table: Report of the Department of Education for the year 1902.

(Sessional Papers No. 10.)

Mr. *Bulyea*, a Member of the Executive Council, by command of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, laid on the Table: Report of the Territorial Secretary for the year ending December 31st, 1902.

(Sessional Papers No. 11.)

The Order of the Day being read for the second reading of the Bill (No. 3) respecting the Voluntary Winding up of Joint Stock Companies, The said Bill was read the second time, and

Ordered, To be committed to a Committee of the Whole House at the next sitting of the House.

The Order of the Day being read for the second reading of the Bill (No. 4) to Secure uniform conditions in Policies of Fire Insurance, The said Bill was read the second time, and

Ordered, To be committed to a Committee of the Whole House at the next sitting of the House.

The Order of the Day being read for the second reading of the Bill (No. 5) respecting Mutual Fire Insurance,

The said Bill was read the second time, and

Ordered, To be committed to a Committee of the Whole House at the next sitting of the House.

The Order of the Day being read for the second reading of the Bill (No. 24) to incorporate The *Macleod* Club,

The said Bill was read the second time, and

Ordered, To be committed to a Committee of the Whole House at the next sitting of the House.

On motion of Mr. *Haultain* seconded by Mr. *Bulyea*,
Ordered, That the Order of the House of the 20th April, 1903, for the second reading of the Bill (No. 6) to provide for the Payment of Succession Duties in Certain Cases be discharged and the Bill withdrawn.

And then the House adjourned at 3:45 o'clock p.m.

TUESDAY, 9TH JUNE, 1903.

2:30 O'CLOCK P.M.

The Order of the Day being read for the second reading of the Bill (No. 2) respecting Foreign Companies,
The said Bill was read the second time, and
Ordered, To be committed to a Committee of the Whole House at the next sitting of the House.

The Order of the Day being read for the second reading of the Bill (No. 7) to amend Chapter 25 of The Consolidated Ordinances 1898, intituled "An Ordinance respecting Notaries Public,"
The said Bill was read the second time, and
Ordered, To be committed to a Committee of the Whole House at the next sitting of the House.

The Order of the Day being read for the second reading of the Bill (No. 23) to protect Horse Breeders in the *North-West Territories*,
The said Bill was read the second time, and
Ordered, To be committed to a Committee of the Whole House at the next sitting of the House.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (No. 3) respecting the Voluntary Winding up of Joint Stock Companies, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair and Mr. *Rutherford* reported that the Committee had made some progress and had directed him to move for leave to sit again.
Ordered, That the Report be now received and that the Committee have leave to sit again on Thursday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (No. 4) to secure Uniform Conditions in Policies of Fire Insurance, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair and Mr. *Rutherford* reported that the Committee had made some progress and had directed him to move for leave to sit again.
Ordered, That the Report be now received and that the Committee have leave to sit again on Thursday next.

And then the House adjourned at 5:25 o'clock p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 10TH JUNE, 1903.

2:30 O'CLOCK P.M.

The following Petitions were presented—

By Mr. *Secord*,—Of *Donald Ross* and six others giving certain reasons why a certain area in River Lot 17 of the *Edmonton Settlement* should not be included in the Municipality of the Town of *Strathcona*.

By Mr. *Brown*,—Of the Mayor and Clerk of the Town of *Regina* praying for the erection of the City of *Regina*.

By Mr. *Young*,—Of *James Muir* and fifty-nine others praying for the incorporation of the *Western Canada College*.

By Mr. *Bulyea*,—Of *J. R. North* and fifty-five others praying for the incorporation of the Town of *Qu'Appelle*.

Ordered, That Mr. *Haultain* have leave to introduce a Bill respecting Trustees and Executors and the administration of Estates.

He accordingly presented the said Bill and the same was received and read the first time, and

Ordered, To be read a second time on Friday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Haultain* have leave to introduce a Bill respecting Trust Companies.

He accordingly presented the said Bill and the same was received and read the first time, and

Ordered, To be read a second time on Friday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Haultain* have leave to introduce a Bill to amend Chapter 1 of the Ordinances 1898, intituled "An Ordinance respecting the Form and Interpretation of Ordinances."

He accordingly presented the said Bill and the same was received and read the first time, and

Ordered, To be read a second time on Friday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Elliott* have leave to introduce a Bill to amend Chapter 52 of 1898, intituled "An Ordinance respecting the Medical Profession."

He accordingly presented the said Bill and the same was received and read the first time, and

Ordered, To be read a second time on Friday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (No. 23) to protect Horse Breeders in the *North-West Territories*, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair and Mr. *Rutherford* reported that the Committee had made some progress and had directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be now received and that the Committee have leave to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (No. 7) to amend Chapter 25 of The Consolidated Ordinances 1898, intituled "An Ordinance respecting Notaries Public," and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair and Mr. *Rutherford* reported that the Committee had made some progress and had directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be now received and that the Committee have leave to sit again on Friday next.

On motion of Mr. *Haultain*, seconded by Mr. *Bulyea*,

Ordered, That the Public Accounts for 1902 be referred to the Standing Committee on Public Accounts.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (No. 24) to incorporate the *Macleod* Club, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair and Mr. *Rutherford* reported the Bill.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Ordered, That the Bill (No. 24) be read a third time at the next sitting of the House.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (No. 2) respecting Foreign Companies, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair and Mr. *Rutherford* reported that the Committee had made some progress and had directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be now received and that the Committee have leave to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

And then the House adjourned at 5:30 o'clock p.m.

THURSDAY, 11TH JUNE, 1903.

2:30 O'CLOCK P.M.

The following Petitions were presented—

By Mr. *Fisher* (*Banff*),—Of *F. Beattie* and fifty-three others praying for the further protection of game.

By Mr. *Annable*,—Of the Mayor and Clerk of the Town of *Moose Jaw* praying that certain additional powers be granted to the Town of *Moose Jaw*.

By Mr. *Young*,—Of *W. H. Heald* and sixty-three others praying for certain further amendments to The Game Ordinance.

By Mr. *Talbot*,—Of *Percy B. Gregson* for further additional assistance to the Blackfalds Museum.

Mr. *Meyers*, from The Standing Committee on Standing Orders and Private Bills, presented the following Report—

That they have considered the Petition of *J. R. North* and others, praying for the incorporation of the Town of *Qu'Appelle*, and recommend that the Petition be received.

Ordered, That the Report be now received and concurred in.

Mr. *Meyers*, from The Standing Committee on Standing Orders and Private Bills, presented the following Report—

That they have considered the Petition of the Right Reverend *Tikhon*, of the City of *San Francisco*, in the State of *California*, one of the United States of *America*, Bishop of the Russo-Greek Catholic Orthodox Church for *North America* and the *Aleutian Islands*, praying for the incorporation of the Bishop of the Russo-Greek Catholic Orthodox Church.

Ordered, That the Report be now received and concurred in.

Mr. *Meyers*, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders and Private Bills, presented the following Report—

That they have considered the Petition of *James Muir* and others, praying for the incorporation of the Western *Canada* College, and recommend that the Petition be received.

Ordered, That the Report be now received and concurred in.

Mr. *Meyers*, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders and Private Bills, presented the following Report—

That they have considered the Petition of *Donald Ross* and others against the inclusion of certain lands in the municipality of the Town of *Strathcona* and recommend that the same be received.

Ordered, That the Report be now received and concurred in.

Ordered, That Mr. *Elliott* have leave to introduce a Bill respecting Agricultural Societies.

He accordingly presented the said Bill and the same was received and read the first time, and

Ordered, To be read a second time on Monday next.

On motion of Mr. *McDonald*, seconded by Mr. *Patrick*,

Ordered, That an Order of the House do issue for a Return showing all correspondence regarding the licensing of the British Canadian Wheat Raising Company in the *Territories*, together with a copy of all papers filed by the said company.

The Order of the Day being read for the third reading of the Bill (No. 24) to incorporate The *Macleod* Club,

Ordered, That the Bill (No. 24) be now read a third time.

The said Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That this Bill do now pass and be intituled An Ordinance to incorporate The *Macleod* Club.

The Order of the Day being read for the second reading of the Bill (No. 9) to incorporate The Western *Canada* Historical Club,

The said Bill was read the second time, and

Ordered, To be committed to a Committee of the Whole House at the next sitting of the House.

The Order of the Day being read for the second reading of the Bill (No. 20) to amend Ordinance No. 28 of 1899, intituled "An Ordinance to incorporate the Town of *Strathcona*,"

The said Bill was read the second time, and

Ordered, To be referred to the Standing Committee on Municipal Law.

The Order of the Day being read for the second reading of the Bill (No. 26) respecting Drainage,

The said Bill was read the second time, and

Ordered, To be committed to a Committee of the Whole House at the next sitting of the House.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (No. 3) respecting the Voluntary Winding up of Joint Stock Companies, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair and Mr. *Rutherford* reported that the Committee had made some progress and had directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be now received and that the Committee have leave to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (No. 4) to secure Uniform Conditions in Policies of Fire Insurance, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair and Mr. *Rutherford* reported that the Committee had made some progress and had directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be now received and that the Committee have leave to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (No. 2) respecting Foreign Companies, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair and Mr. *Rutherford* reported that the Committee had made some progress and had directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be now received and that the Committee have leave to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (No. 5) respecting Mutual Fire Insurance, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair and Mr. *Rutherford* reported that the Committee had made some progress and had directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be now received and that the Committee have leave to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

And then the House adjourned at 5:30 o'clock p.m.

FRIDAY, 12TH JUNE, 1903.

2:30 O'CLOCK P.M.

The following Petitions were presented—

By Mr. *Bennett*,—Of the Bell Telephone Company of *Canada* praying for an Ordinance to be passed conferring on the company the necessary powers and privileges to enable it to more effectually carry on its operation.

By Mr. *Shera*,—Of *M. M. Kirkpatrick* and thirty-five others concerning the proposed amendment to The Liquor Licence Ordinance.

Mr. *Lake*, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders and Private Bills, presented the following Report—

(1) That they have examined the Petition of the Bishop of the Russo-Greek Catholic Church for *North America* and the *Aleutian Islands* praying for an Ordinance to incorporate the Bishop of the Russo-Greek Catholic Church and also parishes (or missions) of the Russo-Greek Catholic Church; that all the rules respecting Private Bills have been complied with except Rule 58. The Committee recommend that Rules 58 and 60 be suspended and permission be granted to introduce the Bill.

(2) That they have examined the Petition of *Jas. Muir* and others praying for an Ordinance to incorporate The Western *Canada* College; that Rules 58 and 59 respecting Private Bills have not been complied with. The Committee recommend that Rules 58, 59 and 60 be suspended and that permission be granted to introduce the Bill.

(3) That they have examined the Petition of the Mayor and Council of the Town of *Regina* praying that a Bill be introduced to erect the Town of *Regina* into a city and to grant the City of *Regina* certain powers; and that all the rules respecting Private Bills have been complied with except Rule 58. The Committee recommend that Rules 58 and 60 be suspended and that permission be granted to introduce the Bill.

(4) That they have examined the Petition of *J. R. North* and other ratepayers of the Municipality of *South Qu'Appelle* praying for legislation to erect into a Town Municipality the present registered townsite of *Qu'Appelle* separate and apart from the Rural Municipality of *South Qu'Appelle*; and that Rules 58 and 59 have not been complied with. In consequence of a further request from the petitioners that the incorporation Petition be not presented this session the Committee recommend that permission to introduce the Bill be not granted.

(5) That they have examined the Petition of *W. Herbert Heald* and others praying for certain amendments to The Game Ordinance and recommend that the Petition be received.

(6) That they have examined the Petition of the Mayor and Council of the Town of *Moose Jaw* praying that a Bill be introduced granting to the Town of *Moose Jaw* certain financial powers; and that Rule 58 has not been complied with and Rule 59 has only been partially complied with. The Committee recommend that the Petition be received, that Rules 58, 59 and 60 be suspended, and that permission be granted to introduce the Bill.

(7) That they have examined the Petition of *Howard Douglas* and others relative to amendments to The Game Ordinance and recommend that the Petition be not received as it is not addressed to the Legislative Assembly.

(8) That they have examined the Petition of *Percy B. Gregson* relative to a Natural History Museum and find that the Petition cannot be received as it is not addressed to the Legislative Assembly and contravenes Rule 57. The Committee recommend that this Petition be handed to the Commissioner of Agriculture for such action as he may consider necessary.

ST. ALBERT CONTROVERTED ELECTION.

Mr. Speaker informed the House that the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly had received the following communication from the Clerk of the Executive Council:

Regina, May 14, 1903.

SIR—I have the honour to transmit herewith copy of a report of the finding of the Honourable Mr. Justice *Scott*, in the matter of a Petition under The Controverted Elections Ordinance, against the return of *Daniel Maloney* as Member for the Electoral District of *St. Albert* at the election held therein on the Twenty-first day of May, 1902, in which it is held and declared that the said *Daniel Maloney* was unduly returned as Member at the said election.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN A. REID,

Clerk Executive Council.

To the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly,
Legislative Assembly Chambers,
Regina, N.W.T.

" In the Supreme Court.

" AUGUSTIN LEBLANC,

Petitioner,

and

" DANIEL MALONEY,

Respondent.

" I hereby certify and report that, upon the Petition herein claiming that the respondent was unduly elected and unduly returned as member for the electoral district of *St. Albert* at the election held therein on the 21st day of May, 1902, I, on the 21st day of April last past gave judgment whereby I held and declared that the respondent was unduly returned as member at the said election, and I directed that he should pay the petitioner his costs of the petition.

" I further certify and report that my reasons for so finding are as follows:

" 1. That *Alfred Arcand* an agent of the respondent, between the day of nomination and the day of polling, gave two bottles of whisky to one *Delphis Majeau* in order to induce him to vote for the respondent, or in order to induce him to procure or endeavour to procure the return of the respondent.

" 2. That *Ulric Marcotte* an agent of the respondent on the day of polling at *St. Emile Legal* polling place gave whisky to the electors there generally in order that the respondent might be elected and for the purpose of influencing such electors to give their votes for the respondent.

" 3. That respondent by his agents provided a quantity of whisky at places near the polling places at *Morinville* and *St. Emile Legal* for the purpose of being given (as it was given) on polling day to the electors generally at said polling places in order that the respondent might be

elected and for the purpose of inducing such electors to vote for the respondent and for the purpose of influencing such electors to procure or endeavour to procure the return of the respondent.

“Dated at *Edmonton* the Eighth day of May, 1903.

“D. L. SCOTT,
“*Judge Supreme Court.*”

On motion of Mr. *McDonald*, seconded by Mr. *Patrick*,

Ordered, That an Order of the House do issue for a return showing—
(1) What was the total amount of fees received by the various Clerks of the Supreme Court of the *North-West Territories* during the last fiscal year. (2) What part of this amount in each instance was retained by the Clerk to his own use and as his salary.

On motion of Mr. *Fisher (Banff)*, seconded by Mr. *MacNutt*,

Ordered, That a Special Committee be appointed to consider and report upon the present state of the law relating to Game and the said Committee consist of the following members: Messieurs *Secord, DeVeber, MacNutt, Greeley, Fisher (Banff), McDiarmid, Smith* and *Fisher (Batoche)*.

Ordered, That Mr. *Elliott* have leave to introduce a Bill respecting Noxious Weeds.

He accordingly presented the said Bill and the same was received and read the first time, and

Ordered, To be read a second time on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Haultain* have leave to introduce a Bill to amend Chapter 12 of The Consolidated Ordinances 1898, intituled “An Ordinance respecting Inquiries concerning Public Matters.”

He accordingly presented the said Bill and the same was received and read the first time, and

Ordered, To be read a second time on Monday next.

On motion of Mr. *Haultain*, seconded by Mr. *Bulyea*,

Ordered, That the Order of the House of June 10th, 1903, for the second reading of the Bill (No. 27) respecting Trustees and Executors and the administration of Estates be discharged and the Bill withdrawn.

The Order of the Day being read for the second reading of the Bill (No. 28) respecting Trust Companies,

The said Bill was read the second time, and

Ordered, To be committed to a Committee of the Whole House at the next sitting of the House.

The Order of the Day being read for the second reading of the Bill (No. 29) to amend Chapter 1 of The Consolidated Ordinances 1898, intituled “An Ordinance respecting the Form and Interpretation of Ordinances,”

The said Bill was read the second time, and

Ordered, To be committed to a Committee of the Whole House at the next sitting of the House.

The Order of the Day being read for the second reading of the Bill (No. 30) to amend Chapter 52 of The Consolidated Ordinances 1898, intituled "An Ordinance Respecting the Medical Profession,"

The said Bill was read the second time, and

Ordered, To be committed to a Committee of the Whole House at the next sitting of the House.

Ordered, That Mr. *Young* have leave to introduce a Bill to incorporate The Western *Canada* College.

He accordingly presented the said Bill and the same was received and read the first time, and

Ordered, To be read a second time on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Shera* have leave to introduce a Bill to incorporate the Bishop of the Russo-Greek Catholic Orthodox Church and the Parishes and Missions of the said Church.

He accordingly presented the said Bill and the same was received and read the first time, and

Ordered, To be read a second time on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Annable* have leave to introduce a Bill respecting certain kinds of public works for the Town of *Moose Jaw*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill and the same was received and read the first, and

Ordered, To be read a second time on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Hawkes* have leave to introduce a Bill to incorporate the City of *Regina*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill and the same was received and read the first time, and

Ordered, To be read a second time on Monday next.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (No. 7) to amend Chapter 25 of The Consolidated Ordinances 1898, intituled "An Ordinance respecting Notaries Public," and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair and Mr. *Rutherford* reported the Bill.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Ordered, That the Bill (No. 7) be read a third time on Saturday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (No. 9) to incorporate The Western *Canada* Historical Society, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair and Mr. *Rutherford* reported that the Committee had made some progress and had directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be now received and that the Committee have leave to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (No. 26) respecting Drainage, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair and Mr. *Rutherford* reported that the Committee had made some progress and had directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be now received and that the Committee have leave to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (No. 3) respecting Voluntary Winding up of Joint Stock Companies, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair and Mr. *Rutherford* reported the Bill.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Ordered, That the Bill (No. 3) be read a third time on Monday next.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (No. 4) to secure Uniform Conditions in Policies of Fire Insurance, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair and Mr. *Rutherford* reported the Bill with amendments.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

The said amendments were then twice read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill (No. 4) be read a third time on Monday next

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (No. 23) to protect Horse Breeders in the *North-West Territories*, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair and Mr. *Rutherford* reported the Bill with amendments.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

The said amendments were then twice read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill (No. 23) be read a third time on Monday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (No. 5) respecting Mutual Fire Insurance, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair and Mr. *Rutherford* reported that the Committee had made some progress and had directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be now received and that the Committee have leave to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

On motion of Mr. *Haultain*, seconded by Mr. *Bulyea*,

Ordered, That when this House adjourns today it do stand adjourned until 2:30 o'clock p.m. tomorrow.

And then the House adjourned at 5:30 o'clock p.m.

SATURDAY, 13TH JUNE, 1903.

2:30 O'CLOCK P.M.

Mr. *Lake*, from the Committee on Standing Orders and Private Bills, presented the following Report—

That they have examined the Petition of The Bell Telephone Company of *Canada* praying for an Ordinance recognising the company as a

corporation within the *Territories* and conferring upon it the necessary powers and privileges to enable it to more effectually carry on its operations, and recommend that the Petition be received.

They beg to report also that the rules respecting Private Bills have been complied with, with the exception of Rule 58.

While calling the attention of the House to the importance and far reaching effects of the legislation asked for and the special powers contained in it they recommend that Rule 58 be suspended and that permission be granted to introduce the Bill.

Ordered, That the Report be now received and concurred in.

The Standing Committee on Standing Orders and Private Bills presented the following Report—

That they have examined the Petition of *Wm. Spurrell* and others praying for amendment to The Liquor Licence Ordinance and recommend that the Petition be received.

Ordered, That the Report be now received and concurred in.

Mr. *Smith*, from the Standing Committee on Municipal Law, presented the following Report—

That they have considered the Petition against Bill No. 20 and beg to report the Bill and recommend that the Bill be referred to the Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Ordered, That the Report be now received and concurred in.

Ordered, That Mr. *Haultain* have leave to introduce a Bill to amend The Judicature Ordinance.

He accordingly presented the said Bill and the same was received and read the first time, and

Ordered, To be read a second time on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Haultain* have leave to introduce a Bill to amend The Prairie Fires Ordinance.

He accordingly presented the said Bill and the same was received and read the first time, and

Ordered, To be read a second time on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Haultain* have leave to introduce a Bill to amend The Municipal Ordinance.

He accordingly presented the said Bill and the same was received and read the first time, and

Ordered, To be read a second time on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Haultain* have leave to introduce a Bill to amend The School Assessment Ordinance.

He accordingly presented the said Bill and the same was received and read the first time, and

Ordered, To be read a second time on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Haultain* have leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Ordinance respecting the Legislative Assembly.

He accordingly presented the said Bill and the same was received and read the first time, and

Ordered, To be read a second time on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Haultain* have leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Ordinance respecting the Confirmation of Sales of Land for Taxes.

He accordingly presented the said Bill and the same was received and read the first time, and

Ordered, To be read a second time on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Bennett* have leave to introduce a Bill respecting The Bell Telephone Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill and the same was received and read the first time, and

Ordered, To be read a second time on Monday next.

Mr. *Bulyea*, a Member of the Executive Council, laid on the Table the following papers—

Return to an Order of the House dated 12th June, 1903, for a Return showing—(1) What was the total amount of fees received by the various Clerks of the Supreme Court of the *North-West Territories* during the last fiscal year. (2) What part of this amount in each instance was retained by the Clerk to his own use and as his salary.

(*Sessional Papers No. 12.*)

The Order of the Day being read for the third reading of the Bill (No. 7) to amend Chapter 25 of The Consolidated Ordinances 1898, intituled "An Ordinance respecting Notaries Public,"

Ordered, That the Bill (No. 7) be now read a third time.

The said Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That this Bill do now pass and be intituled An Ordinance to amend Chapter 25 of The Consolidated Ordinances 1898, intituled "An Ordinance respecting Notaries Public."

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (No. 9) to incorporate The *Western Canada* Historical Society, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair and Mr. *Rutherford* reported that the Committee had made some progress and had directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be now received and that the Committee have leave to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (No. 26) respecting Drainage, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair and Mr. *Rutherford* reported that the Committee had made some progress and had directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be now received and that the Committee have leave to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (No. 30) to amend Chapter 52 of The Consolidated Ordinances 1898, intituled "An Ordinance respecting the Medical Profession," and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair and Mr. *Rutherford* reported the Bill.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Ordered, That the Bill (No. 30) be read a third time on Monday next.

And then the House adjourned at 5:10 o'clock p.m.

MONDAY, 15TH JUNE, 1903.

2:30 O'CLOCK P.M.

Mr. *DeVeber*, from the Special Committee to consider and report upon the present state of the law relating to Game, presented the following Report—

That they find the present game laws very unsatisfactory, the chief cause of complaint being their nonenforcement. There is no machinery to carry out the provisions of the Act. The committee would urge the Government to formulate some scheme whereby paid game guardians may be appointed, and that the further consideration of changes of the Act be postponed until the Session proposed to be held in the fall of this year. The committee would suggest the advisability of making a short open season in that portion of Assiniboia where a close season at present exists.

On motion of Mr. *DeVeber*, seconded by Mr. *Lake*,

Resolved, That in view of the long and eminent services rendered to the *North-West Territories* by Mr. *Lawrence W. Herchmer* during the fourteen years that he was in command of the *North-West Mounted Police* this House is of the opinion that as a special case Mr. *Herchmer's* pension might be increased and made equal to the sum which he would have enjoyed as retiring allowance had he come under the provisions of the Officer's Pension Act (N.W.M.P.).

On motion of Mr. *DeVeber*, seconded by Mr. *Lake*,

Ordered, That a humble address be presented to His Honour the Lieutenant Governor praying that he will cause copies of the foregoing resolution to be transmitted to the Secretary of State for *Canada*, for submission to His Excellency the Governor General in Council and to the representatives in the House of Commons and Senate for the *North-West Territories*.

Ordered, That Mr. *Haultain* have leave to introduce a Bill to amend Ordinance No. 31 of 1896, intituled "An Ordinance to incorporate The Western Stockgrowers' Association."

He accordingly presented the said Bill and the same was received and read the first time, and

Ordered, To be read a second time on Wednesday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *DeVeber* have leave to introduce a Bill to amend Chapter 25 of the Ordinances 1901, intituled "An Ordinance respecting Villages."

He accordingly presented the said Bill and the same was received and read the first time, and

Ordered, To be read a second time on Tuesday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Elliott* have leave to introduce a Bill respecting Brands.

He accordingly presented the said Bill and the same was received and read the first time, and

Ordered, To be read a second time on Wednesday next.

The Order of the Day being read for the third reading of the Bill (No. 3) respecting the Voluntary Winding up of Joint Stock Companies,
Ordered, That the Bill (No. 3) be now read a third time.

The said Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That this Bill do now pass and be intituled An Ordinance respecting the Voluntary Winding up of Joint Stock Companies.

The Order of the Day being read for the third reading of the Bill (No. 4) to secure Uniform Conditions in Policies of Fire Insurance,
Ordered, That the Bill (No. 4) be now read a third time.

The said Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That this Bill do now pass and be intituled An Ordinance to secure Uniform Conditions in Policies of Fire Insurance.

The Order of the Day being read for the third reading of the Bill (No. 23) to protect Horse Breeders in the *North-West Territories*,
Ordered, That the Bill (No. 23) be now read a third time.

The said Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That this Bill do now pass and be intituled An Ordinance to protect Horse Breeders in the *North-West Territories*.

The Order of the Day being read for the third reading of the Bill (No. 30) to amend Chapter 52 of The Consolidated Ordinances 1898, intituled "An Ordinance respecting the Medical Profession,"

Ordered, That the Bill (No. 30) be now read a third time.

The said Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That this Bill do now pass and be intituled An Ordinance to amend Chapter 52 of The Consolidated Ordinances 1898, intituled "An Ordinance respecting the Medical Profession."

The Order of the Day being read for the second reading of the Bill (No. 31) respecting Agricultural Societies,

The said Bill was read the second time, and

Ordered, To be committed to a Committee of the Whole House today.

The Order of the Day being read for the second reading of the Bill (No. 32) respecting Noxious Weeds,

The said Bill was read the second time, and

Ordered, To be committed to a Committee of the Whole House today.

The Order of the Day being read for the second reading of the Bill (No. 33) to amend Chapter 12 of The Consolidated Ordinances 1898, intituled "An Ordinance respecting Inquiries concerning Public Matters,"

The said Bill was read the second time, and

Ordered, To be committed to a Committee of the Whole House today.

The Order of the Day being read for the second reading of the Bill (No. 34) to incorporate the Bishop of the Russo-Greek Catholic Orthodox Church and Parishes and Missions of the said Church,

The said Bill was read the second time, and

Ordered, To be committed to a Committee of the Whole House today.

The Order of the Day being read for the second reading of the Bill (No. 35) to incorporate Western Canada College,

The said Bill was read the second time, and

Ordered, To be committed to a Committee of the Whole House today.

The Order of the Day being read for the second reading of the Bill (No. 36) respecting certain kinds of Public Works for the Town of *Moose Jaw*,

The said Bill was read the second time, and

Ordered, To be committed to a Committee of the Whole House today.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (No. 9) to incorporate The Western Canada Historical Society, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair and Mr. *Rutherford* reported the Bill with amendments.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

The said amendments were then twice read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill (No. 9) be read a third time on Tuesday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (No. 2) respecting Foreign Companies, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair and Mr. *Rutherford* reported that the Committee had made some progress and had directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be now received and that the Committee have leave to sit again on Wednesday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (No. 28) respecting Trust Companies, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair and Mr. *Rutherford* reported that the Committee had made some progress and had directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be now received and that the Committee have leave to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (No. 29) to amend Chapter 1 of The Consolidated Ordinances 1898, intituled "An Ordinance respecting the Form and Interpretation of Ordinances," and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair and Mr. *Rutherford* reported the Bill.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Ordered, That the Bill (No. 29) be read a third time on Tuesday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (No. 20) to amend Ordinance No. 28 of 1899, intituled "An Ordinance to incorporate the Town of *Strathcona*, and,

after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair and Mr. *Rutherford* reported that the Committee had made some progress and had directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be now received and that the Committee have leave to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (No. 33) to amend Chapter 12 of the Consolidated Ordinances 1898, intituled "An Ordinance respecting Inquiries concerning Public Matters," and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair and Mr. *Rutherford* reported the Bill.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Ordered, That the Bill (No. 33) be read a third time on Tuesday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (No. 34) to incorporate the Bishop of the Russo-Greek Catholic Orthodox Church and Parishes and Missions of the said Church, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair and Mr. *Rutherford* reported that the Committee had made some progress and had directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be now received and that the Committee have leave to sit again on Wednesday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (No. 35) to incorporate Western *Canada* College, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair, and Mr. *Rutherford* reported that the Committee had made some progress and had directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be now received and that the Committee have leave to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (No. 31) respecting Agricultural Societies, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair and Mr. *Rutherford* reported that the Committee had made some progress and had directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be now received and that the Committee have leave to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. *Haultain*, a Member of the Executive Council, delivered to Mr. Speaker a Message from His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, signed by His Honour,

And the Message was read by Mr. Speaker (all the Members standing and being uncovered), and is as follows—

A. E. FORGET,

Lieutenant Governor.

The Lieutenant Governor transmits Estimates of certain sums required for the service of the *Territories* for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1903, and recommends the same to the Legislative Assembly.

Government House, *Regina*,
June 15th, 1903.

(*Sessional Papers No. 13.*)

On motion of Mr. *Haultain* seconded by Mr. *Bulyea*,
Ordered, That the said Message, together with the Estimates accompanying the same, be referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. *Haultain*, a Member of the Executive Council, laid on the Table the following papers—

Copies of correspondence between the Federal and Territorial Governments respecting the Financial necessities of the *Territories* since the date of the last Return made to the Legislative Assembly.

(*Sessional Papers No. 14.*)

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (No. 36) respecting certain kinds of Public Works for the Town of *Moose Jaw*, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair and Mr. *Rutherford* reported the Bill with amendments.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

The said amendments were then twice read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill (No. 36) be read a third time on Tuesday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (No. 32) respecting Noxious Weeds, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair and Mr. *Rutherford* reported that the Committee had made some progress and had directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be now received and that the Committee have leave to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (No. 13) further to amend Chapter 89 of The Consolidated Ordinances 1898, intituled "An Ordinance respecting the sale of Intoxicating Liquor and the issue of Licences therefor," and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair and Mr. *Rutherford* reported that the Committee had made some progress and had directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be now received and that the Committee have leave to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

And then the House adjourned at 11 o'clock p.m.

TUESDAY, 16TH JUNE, 1903.

2:30 O'CLOCK P.M.

The Order of the Day being read for the third reading of the Bill (No. 9) to incorporate The Western *Canada* Historical Society,

Ordered, That the Bill (No. 9) be now read a third time.

The said Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That this Bill do now pass and be intituled An Ordinance to incorporate The Western *Canada* Historical Society.

The Order of the Day being read for the third reading of the Bill (No. 36) respecting certain kinds of contemplated Municipal Public Works for the Town of *Moose Jaw*,

Ordered, That the Bill (No. 36) be now read a third time.

The said Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That this Bill do now pass and be intituled An Ordinance respecting certain kinds of contemplated Municipal Public Works for the Town of *Moose Jaw*.

The Order of the Day being read for the third reading of the Bill (No 33) to amend Chapter 12 of The Consolidated Ordinance 1898, intituled "An Ordinance respecting Inquiries concerning Public Matters,"

Ordered, That the Bill (No. 33) be now read a third time.

The said Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That this Bill do now pass and be intituled An Ordinance to amend Chapter 12 of The Consolidated Ordinances 1898, intituled "An Ordinance respecting Inquiries concerning Public Matters."

The Order of the Day being read for the third reading of the Bill (No. 29) to amend Chapter 1 of The Consolidated Ordinances 1898, intituled "An Ordinance respecting the Form and Interpretation of Ordinances,"

Ordered, That the Bill (No. 29) be now read a third time.

The said Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That this Bill do now pass and be intituled An Ordinance to amend Chapter 1 of The Consolidated Ordinances 1898, intituled "An Ordinance respecting the Form and Interpretation of Ordinances."

The Order of the Day being read for the second reading of the Bill (No. 37) to incorporate The City of *Regina*,

The said Bill was read the second time, and

Ordered, To be committed to a Committee of the Whole House today.

The Order of the Day being read for the second reading of the Bill (No. 38) to amend Chapter 21 of the Consolidated Ordinances 1898, intituled "An Ordinance respecting Civil Justice,"

The said Bill was read the second time, and

Ordered, To be committed to a Committee of the Whole House today.

The Order of the Day being read for the second reading of the Bill (No. 39) to amend Chapter 70 of The Consolidated Ordinances 1898, intituled "An Ordinance respecting Municipalities,"

The said Bill was read the second time, and

Ordered, To be committed to a Committee of the Whole House today.

The Order of the Day being read for the second reading of the Bill (No. 40) to amend Chapter 87 of The Consolidated Ordinances 1898, intituled "An Ordinance for the Prevention of Prairie and Forest Fires,"

The said Bill was read the second time, and

Ordered, To be committed to a Committee of the Whole House today.

The Order of the Day being read for the second reading of the Bill (No. 41) to amend Chapter 30 of the Ordinances of 1901, intituled "An Ordinance respecting Assessment and Taxation in School Districts,"

The said Bill was read the second time, and

Ordered, To be committed to a Committee of the Whole House today.

The Order of the Day being read for the Second Reading of the Bill (No. 42) to amend Chapter 2 of The Consolidated Ordinances 1898, intituled "An Ordinance respecting the Legislative Assembly of the *North-West Territories*,"

The said Bill was read the second time, and

Ordered, To be committed to a Committee of the Whole House today.

The Order of the Day being read for the second reading of the Bill (No. 43) to amend Chapter 12 of the Ordinances of 1901, intituled "An Ordinance respecting the Confirmation of Sales of Land for Taxes,"

The said Bill was read the second time, and

Ordered, To be committed to a Committee of the Whole House today.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (No. 31) respecting Agricultural Societies, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair and Mr. *Rutherford* reported the Bill with amendments.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

The said amendments were then twice read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill (No. 31) be read a third time on Wednesday.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (No. 32) respecting Noxious Weeds, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair and Mr. *Rutherford* reported the Bill with amendments.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

The said amendments were then twice read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill (No. 32) be read a third time on Wednesday.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (No. 35) to incorporate Western *Canada* College, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair and Mr. *Rutherford* reported the Bill with amendments.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

The said amendments were then twice read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill (No. 35) be read a third time on Wednesday.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (No. 13) further to amend Chapter 89 of The Consolidated Ordinances 1898, intituled "An Ordinance respecting the sale of Intoxicating Liquor and the issue of Licences therefor," and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair and Mr. *Rutherford* reported that the Committee had made some progress and had directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be now received and that the Committee have leave to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (No. 28) respecting Trust Companies, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair and Mr. *Rutherford* reported the Bill with amendments.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

The said amendments were then twice read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill (No. 28) be read a third time tomorrow.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (No. 20) to amend Ordinance No. 28 of 1899 intituled "An Ordinance to incorporate the Town of *Strathcona*," and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair and Mr. *Rutherford* reported the Bill with amendments.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

The said amendments were then twice read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill (No. 20) be read a third time tomorrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (No. 37) to incorporate The City of *Regina*, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair and Mr. *Rutherford* reported the Bill with amendments.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

The said amendments were then twice read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill (No. 37) be read a third time tomorrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (No. 39) to amend Chapter 70 of The Consolidated Ordinances 1898, intituled "An Ordinance respecting Municipalities," and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair and Mr. *Rutherford* reported the Bill with amendments.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

The said amendments were then twice read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill (No. 39) be read a third time on Wednesday.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (No. 40) to amend Chapter 87 of The Consolidated Ordinances 1898, intituled "An Ordinance for the Prevention of Prairie and Forest Fires," and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair and Mr. *Rutherford* reported that the Committee had made some progress and had directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be now received and that the Committee have leave to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (No. 41) to amend Chapter 30 of the Ordinances of 1901, intituled "An Ordinance respecting Assessment and Taxation in School Districts," and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair and Mr. *Rutherford* reported the Bill.

Ordered, That the report be now received.

Ordered, That the Bill (No. 41) be read a third time on Wednesday.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (No. 42) to amend Chapter 2 of the Consolidated Ordinances 1898, intituled "An Ordinance respecting the Legislative Assembly of the *North-West Territories*," and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair and Mr. *Rutherford* reported the Bill.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Ordered, That the Bill (No. 42) be read a third time on Wednesday.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (No. 43) to amend Chapter 12 of the Ordinances of 1901, intituled "An Ordinance respecting the Confirmation of Sales of Land for Taxes," and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair and Mr. *Rutherford* reported the Bill.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Ordered, That the Bill (No. 43) be read a third time on Wednesday.

And then the House adjourned at 10 o'clock p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 17TH JUNE, 1903.

2:30 O'CLOCK P.M.

The following Petition was presented—

By Mr. *Shera*, Of *W. F. Langworthy* and forty-four others praying that steps be taken to grant to the Canadian Northern Railway Company right of road on Ingles Avenue through the limits of the Village of *Fort Saskatchewan*,

Mr. *Meyers*, From The Standing Committee on Printing, presented the following Report—

That they beg to recommend that the Memorial of the Legislative Assembly of May 2, 1900, upon the Financial and Constitutional position of the *Territories*, and all correspondence relating thereto, be printed as an Appendix to the Journals of the present Session; and also separate copies for distribution.

The Committee also beg to recommend that the Correspondence between the Federal and Territorial Governments respecting the amount to be appropriated by Parliament for expenditure by the Government of the *Territories* during the calendar year 1903, be also printed as an Appendix to the Journals of the present Session.

Ordered, That the Report be now received and concurred in.

The Order of the Day being read for the third reading of the Bill (No. 31) respecting Agricultural Societies,

Ordered, That the Bill (No. 31) be now read a third time.

The said Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That this Bill do now pass and be intituled An Ordinance respecting Agricultural Societies.

The Order of the Day being read for the third reading of the Bill (No. 32) respecting Noxious Weeds,

Ordered, That the Bill (No. 32) be now read the third time.

The said Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That this Bill do now pass and be intituled An Ordinance respecting Noxious Weeds.

The Order of the Day being read for the third reading of the Bill (No. 35) to incorporate Western *Canada* College,

Ordered, That the Bill (No. 35) be now read a third time.

The said Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That this Bill do now pass and be intituled An Ordinance to incorporate Western *Canada* College.

The Order of the Day being read for the third reading of the Bill (No. 28) respecting Trust Companies,

Ordered, That the Bill (No. 28) be now read a third time.

The said Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That this Bill do now pass and be intituled An Ordinance respecting Trust Companies.

The Order of the Day being read for the third reading of the Bill (No. 20) to amend Ordinance No. 28 of 1899, intituled "An Ordinance to incorporate the Town of *Strathcona*,"

Ordered, That the Bill (No. 20) be now read a third time.

The said Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That this Bill do now pass and be intituled An Ordinance to amend Ordinance No. 28 of 1899, intituled "An Ordinance to incorporate the Town of *Strathcona*."

The Order of the Day being read for the third reading of the Bill (No. 37) to incorporate The City of *Regina*,

Ordered, That the Bill (No. 37) be now read a third time.

The said Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That this Bill do now pass and be intituled An Ordinance to incorporate The City of *Regina*.

The Order of the Day being read for the third reading of the Bill (No. 39) to amend Chapter 70 of The Consolidated Ordinances 1898, intituled "An Ordinance respecting Municipalities,"

Ordered, That the Bill (No. 39) be now read a third time.

The said Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That this Bill do now pass and be intituled An Ordinance to amend Chapter 70 of The Consolidated Ordinances 1898, intituled "An Ordinance respecting Municipalities."

The Order of the Day being read for the third reading of the Bill (No. 41) to amend Chapter 30 of The Ordinances of 1901, intituled "An Ordinance respecting Assessment and Taxation in School Districts,"

Ordered, That the Bill (No. 41) be now read the third time.

The said Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That this Bill do now pass and be intituled An Ordinance to amend Chapter 30 of the Ordinances of 1901, intituled "An Ordinance respecting Assessment and Taxation in School Districts."

The Order of the Day being read for the third reading of the Bill (No. 42) to amend Chapter 2 of The Consolidated Ordinances 1898, intituled "An Ordinance respecting the Legislative Assembly of the *North-West Territories*,"

Ordered, That the Bill (No. 42) be now read a third time.

The said Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That this Bill do now pass and be intituled An Ordinance to amend Chapter 2 of The Consolidated Ordinances 1898, intituled "An Ordinance respecting the Legislative Assembly of the *North-West Territories*."

The Order of the Day being read for the third reading of the Bill (No. 43) to amend Chapter 12 of The Ordinances of 1901, intituled "An Ordinance respecting the Confirmation of Sales of Land for Taxes,"

Ordered, That the Bill (No. 43) be now read a third time.

The said Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That this Bill do now pass and be intituled An Ordinance to amend Chapter 12 of The Ordinances of 1901, intituled "An Ordinance respecting the Confirmation of Sales of Land for Taxes."

The Order of the Day being read for the second reading of the Bill (No. 46) to amend Ordinance No. 31 of 1896, intituled "An Ordinance to incorporate The Western Stock Growers' Association,"

The said Bill was read the second time, and

Ordered, To be committed to a Committee of the Whole House today.

The Order of the Day being read for the second reading of the Bill (No. 47) to amend Chapter 22 of The Ordinances of 1900, intituled "An Ordinance respecting Brands,"

The said Bill was read the second time, and

Ordered, To be committed to a Committee of the Whole House today.

The Order of the Day being read for the second reading of the Bill (No. 45) to amend Chapter 25 of The Ordinances of 1901, intituled "An Ordinance respecting Villages,"

The said Bill was read the second time, and

Ordered, To be committed to a Committee of the Whole House today.

The Order of the Day being read for the second reading of the Bill (No. 44) respecting The Bell Telephone Company of Canada,

The said Bill was read the second time, and

Ordered, To be referred to the Standing Committee on Municipal Law.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (No. 34) to incorporate the Bishop of the Russo-Greek Catholic Orthodox Church and Parishes and Missions of the said Church, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair and Mr. *Rutherford* reported the Bill.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Ordered, That the Bill (No. 34) be now read a third time.

The said Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That this Bill do now pass and be intituled An Ordinance to incorporate the Bishop of the Russo-Greek Catholic Orthodox Church and Parishes and Missions of the said Church.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (No. 13) further to amend Chapter 89 of The Consolidated Ordinances 1898, intituled "An Ordinance respecting the sale of Intoxicating Liquor and the issue of Licences therefor," and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the chair and Mr. *Rutherford* reported that the Committee had made some progress and had directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be now received and that the Committee have leave to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (No. 5) respecting Mutual Fire Insurance, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair and Mr. *Rutherford* reported that the Committee had made no report.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (No. 38) to amend Chapter 21 of The Consolidated Ordinances 1898, intituled "An Ordinance respecting Civil Justice," and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair and Mr. *Rutherford* reported the Bill with amendments.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

The said amendments were then twice read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill (No. 38) be now read a third time.

The said Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That this Bill do now pass and be intituled An Ordinance to amend Chapter 21 of The Consolidated Ordinances 1898, intituled "An Ordinance respecting Civil Justice."

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (No. 40) to amend Chapter 87 of The Consolidated Ordinances 1898, intituled "An Ordinance for the Prevention of Prairie and Forest Fires," and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair and Mr. *Rutherford* reported that the Committee had made some progress and had directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be now received and that the Committee have leave to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (No. 46) to amend Ordinance No. 31 of 1896, intituled "An Ordinance to incorporate The Western Stock Growers' Association," and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair and Mr. *Rutherford* reported the Bill.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Ordered, That the Bill (No. 46) be now read a third time.

The said Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That this Bill do now pass and be intituled An Ordinance to amend Ordinance No. 31 of 1896, intituled "An Ordinance to incorporate The Western Stock Growers' Association."

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (No. 47) to amend Chapter 22 of the Ordinances of 1900, intituled "An Ordinance respecting Brands," and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair and Mr. *Rutherford* reported the Bill.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Ordered, That the Bill (No. 47) be now read a third time.

The said Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do now pass and be intituled An Ordinance to amend Chapter 22 of the Ordinances of 1900, intituled "An Ordinance respecting Brands."

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (No. 45) to amend Chapter 25 of the Ordinances of 1901, intituled "An Ordinance respecting Villages," and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair and Mr. *Rutherford* reported that the Committee had made some progress and had directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be now received and that the Committee have leave to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

And then the House adjourned at 5:25 o'clock p.m.

THURSDAY, 18TH JUNE, 1903.

2:30 O'CLOCK, P.M.

Mr. *Lake*, From the Committee on Standing Orders and Private Bills, presented the following report—

That they have examined the Petition of *Wm. F. Langworthy* and others praying for steps to be taken to grant to the Canadian Northern Railway Company certain lands in the Village of *Fort Saskatchewan* and recommended that the Petition be received.

Ordered, That the Report be now received and concurred in.

Mr. *Smith*, From the Standing Committee on Municipal Law, presented the following Report on Bill No. 44, An Ordinance respecting the Bell Telephone Company of *Canada*: That, owing to the importance of the legislation asked for, the Bill be not considered at this session.

The Committee recommend that the Bill may be introduced at the next session of this House without further publication with the exception of two insertions in the Territorial Gazette or the payment of any further fee.

Ordered, That the Report be now received and concurred in.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (No. 2) respecting Foreign Companies, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair and Mr. *Rutherford* reported the Bill with amendments.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

The said amendments were then twice read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill (No. 2) be now read a third time.

The said Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That this Bill do now pass and be intituled An Ordinance respecting Foreign Companies.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (No. 26) respecting Drainage, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair and Mr. *Rutherford* reported the Bill with amendments.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

The said amendments were then twice read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill (No 26) be now read a third time.

The said Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That this Bill do now pass and be intituled An Ordinance respecting Drainage.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (No. 13) further to amend Chapter 89 of The Consolidated Ordinances 1898, intituled "An Ordinance respecting the sale of Intoxicating Liquor and the issue of Licences therefor," and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair and Mr. *Rutherford* reported the Bill with amendments.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

The said amendments were then twice read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill (No. 13) be now read a third time.

The said Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That this Bill do now pass and be intituled An Ordinance further to amend Chapter 89 of The Consolidated Ordinances 1898, intituled "An Ordinance respecting the sale of Intoxicating Liquor and the issue of Licences therefor."

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (No. 45) to amend Chapter 25 of The Ordinances of 1901, intituled "An Ordinance respecting Villages," and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair and Mr. *Rutherford* reported the Bill with amendments.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

The said amendments were then twice read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill (No. 45) be now read a third time.

The said Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That this Bill do now pass and be intituled An Ordinance to amend Chapter 25 of the Ordinances of 1901, intituled "An Ordinance respecting Villages."

Moved by Mr. *Haultain*, seconded by Mr. *Bulyea*,

That this House do immediately resolve itself into a Committee to consider of the Supply to be granted to His Honour the Lieutenant Governor.

And the Question being proposed, that Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair,

And a Debate arising thereupon,

And the Debate continuing,

And the Question being again proposed,

Ordered, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

The House accordingly resolved itself into Committee of Supply, and, after some time being spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair and Mr. *Rutherford* reported that the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

On motion of Mr. *Haultain*, seconded by Mr. *Bulyea*,

Ordered, That when the House adjourns it do stand adjourned until 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.

And then the House adjourned at 11:45 o'clock p.m.

FRIDAY, 19TH JUNE, 1903.

11 O'CLOCK A.M.

Mr. *Rutherford*, in accordance with an Order of the House, reported the Resolutions from Committee of Supply which were read as follows—

No. 1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixteen thousand two hundred and five dollars be granted to the Lieutenant Governor for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1903, for Civil Government (Executive Council).

No. 2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand five hundred dollars be granted to the Lieutenant Governor for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1903, for Civil Government (Attorney General's Department).

No. 3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand four hundred and sixty dollars be granted to the Lieutenant Governor for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1903, for Civil Government (Territorial Secretary's Department).

No. 4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand nine hundred dollars be granted to the Lieutenant Governor for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1903, for Civil Government (Treasury Department).

No. 5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Nineteen thousand six hundred and five dollars be granted to the Lieutenant Governor for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1903, for Civil Government (Public Works Department).

No. 6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars be granted to the Lieutenant Governor for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1903, for Civil Government (Agriculture Department).

No. 7. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand six hundred and eighty dollars be granted to the Lieutenant Governor for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1903, for Civil Government (Education Department).

No. 8. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-two thousand three hundred and seventy-five dollars be granted to the Lieutenant Governor for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1903, for Legislation.

No. 9. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand seven hundred dollars be granted to the Lieutenant Governor for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1903, for Administration of Justice (Supreme Court).

No. 10. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand two hundred dollars be granted to the Lieutenant Governor for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1903, for Administration of Justice (Miscellaneous Justice).

No. 11. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand five hundred dollars be granted to the Lieutenant Governor for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1903, for Administration of Justice (Administration of The Liquor Licence Ordinance).

No. 12. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and eight thousand two hundred and fifty dollars be granted to the Lieutenant Governor for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1903, for Public Works.

No. 13. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and sixteen thousand three hundred dollars be granted to the Lieutenant Governor for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1903, for Education.

No. 14. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-seven thousand three hundred and fifty dollars be granted to the Lieutenant Governor for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1903, for Agriculture and Statistics.

No. 15. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-thousand three hundred and thirty-one dollars be granted to the Lieutenant Governor for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1903, for Hospitals, Charities and Public Health.

No. 16. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-two thousand six hundred and seven dollars and fifty cents be granted to the Lieutenant Governor for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1903, for Miscellaneous.

The said Resolutions were then read a second time and agreed to.

On Motion of Mr. *Haultain*, seconded by Mr. *Bulyea*,

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into a Committee to consider the Ways and Means for making good the Supply to be granted to His Honour the Lieutenant Governor.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

(*In the Committee.*)

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair and Mr. *Rutherford* reported that the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Rutherford* reported the Resolution accordingly and the same was read as follows:

Resolved, That towards making good the Supply granted to His Honour the Lieutenant Governor the following sum be granted out of the General Revenue Fund of the *Territories*.

For the financial year ending December 31, 1903. \$711,843.50

The said Resolution being read a second time was agreed to,

Ordered, That Mr. *Haultain* have leave to introduce a Bill for granting to the Lieutenant Governor certain sums of money required for defraying certain expenses of the Public Service for the financial year ending the thirty-first day of December, 1903.

He accordingly presented the said Bill and the same was received and read a first time.

Ordered, That the said Bill (No. 48) be now read a second time.

The said Bill was accordingly read the second time.

Ordered, That the Bill (No. 48) be now read a third time.

The said Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That this Bill do now pass and be intituled An Ordinance for granting to the Lieutenant Governor certain sums of money required for defraying certain expenses of the Public Service for the financial year ending the thirty-first day of December, 1903.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (No. 40) to amend Chapter 87 of The Consolidated Ordinances 1898, intituled "An Ordinance for the Prevention of Prairie and Forest Fires," and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair and Mr. *Rutherford* reported the Bill with amendments.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

The said amendments were then twice read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill (No. 40) be now read a third time.

The said Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That this Bill do now pass and be intituled An Ordinance to amend Chapter 87 of The Consolidated Ordinances 1898, intituled "An Ordinance for the Prevention of Prairie and Forest Fires."

On Motion of Mr. *Haultain*, seconded by Mr. *Bulyea*,

Ordered, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair until 2:30 o'clock p.m.

2:30 O'CLOCK P.M.

His Honour, *Amédée Emmanuel Forget*, the Lieutenant Governor of the *North-West Territories*, being seated on the Throne,

The Clerk of the Legislative Assembly read the titles of the Bills to be assented to as follows—

An Ordinance respecting Foreign Companies.

An Ordinance respecting the Voluntary Winding up of Joint Stock Companies.

An Ordinance to secure Uniform Conditions in policies of Fire Insurance.

An Ordinance to amend Chapter 25 of The Consolidated Ordinances 1898, intituled "An Ordinance respecting Notaries Public."

An Ordinance to incorporate The Western Canada Historical Society.

An Ordinance further to amend Chapter 89 of The Consolidated Ordinances 1898, intituled "An Ordinance respecting the Sale of Intoxicating Liquor and the issue of Licences therefor."

An Ordinance to amend Ordinance No. 28 of 1899, intituled "An Ordinance to incorporate the Town of *Strathcona*."

An Ordinance to protect Horse Breeders in the *North-West Territories*.

An Ordinance respecting Drainage.

An Ordinance to incorporate The Macleod Club.

An Ordinance respecting Trust Companies.

An Ordinance to amend Chapter 1 of The Consolidated Ordinances 1898, intituled "An Ordinance respecting the Form and Interpretation of Ordinances."

An Ordinance to amend Chapter 52 of The Consolidated Ordinances 1898, intituled "An Ordinance respecting the Medical Profession."

An Ordinance respecting Agricultural Societies.

An Ordinance respecting Noxious Weeds.

An Ordinance to amend Chapter 12 of The Consolidated Ordinances 1898, intituled "An Ordinance respecting Inquiries concerning Public Matters."

An Ordinance to Incorporate the Bishop of the Russo-Greek Orthodox Catholic Church and the Parishes and Missions of the said Church.

An Ordinance to incorporate Western *Canada* College.

An Ordinance respecting certain kinds of Public Works for the Town of *Moose Jaw*.

An Ordinance to incorporate The City of *Regina*.

An Ordinance to amend Chapter 21 of The Consolidated Ordinances 1898, intituled "An Ordinance respecting the administration of Civil Justice."

An Ordinance to amend Chapter 70 of The Consolidated Ordinances 1898, intituled "An Ordinance respecting Municipalities."

An Ordinance to amend Chapter 87 of The Consolidated Ordinances 1898, intituled "An Ordinance for the prevention of Prairie and Forest Fires."

An Ordinance to amend Chapter 30 of the Ordinances of 1901, intituled "An Ordinance respecting Assessment and Taxation in School Districts."

An Ordinance to amend Chapter 2 of The Consolidated Ordinances 1898, intituled "An Ordinance respecting the Legislative Assembly of the Territories."

An Ordinance to amend Chapter 12 of the Ordinances of 1901, intituled "An Ordinance respecting the confirmation of Sales of Land for Taxes."

An Ordinance to amend Chapter 25 of the Ordinances of 1901, intituled "An Ordinance respecting Villages."

An Ordinance to amend Ordinance No. 31 of 1896, intituled "An Ordinance to incorporate the Western Stock Growers Association."

An Ordinance to amend Chapter 22 of the Ordinances of 1900, intituled "An Ordinance respecting Brands."

The Assent to these Bills was announced by the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly in the following words—

"His Honour the Lieutenant Governor doth assent to these Bills."

Mr. Speaker then said—

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR,—

The Legislative Assembly of the *North-West Territories* in Session assembled, approach Your Honour at the close of our labours with sentiments of unfeigned loyalty, and humbly beg to present for Your Honour's acceptance a Bill intituled An Ordinance for granting to the Lieutenant Governor certain sums of money for the Public Service for

the financial year ending the Thirty-first day of December, 1903; thus placing at the disposal of the Lieutenant Governor the means by which the Government can be made efficient for the service and welfare of the *Territories*.

The assent to this Bill was announced by the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly in the following words—

“His Honour the Lieutenant Governor doth thank the Legislative Assembly, accepts their benevolence and assents to this Bill.”

His Honour then delivered the following Speech—

MR. SPEAKER AND GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—

At the end of this the First Session of the present Legislative Assembly it is a matter of great pleasure to me to be able to give expression to my high appreciation of the manner in which your legislative duties have been performed.

The continued progress and advance in the material welfare of the *Territories*, though necessitating changes in the enactments passed from year to year, must be a source of gratification and pride to us all.

I thank you for the thoughtful disposition of the revenues under your control. Whilst regretting that these revenues are not equal to meeting all the public necessities my Government will use every means in its power to expend the supplies you have voted with the greatest care and entirely in the public interest.

GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—

In taking leave of you I may be permitted to express the hope that each one of you may enjoy a good share of increased prosperity in the various pursuits in which you are engaged.

Mr. *Bulyea* then said—

MR. SPEAKER AND GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—

It is His Honour the Lieutenant Governor's will and pleasure that this Legislative Assembly be prorogued until it shall please His Honour to summon the same for the dispatch of business, and the Legislative Assembly is accordingly prorogued.

SESSIONAL PAPERS

FIRST SESSION

FIFTH LEGISLATURE

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

OF THE

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES

1903



VOLUME XVII.

LIST OF SESSIONAL PAPERS.

FIRST SESSION.

FIFTH LEGISLATURE.

ARRANGED NUMERICALLY.

1.—Further Correspondence relating to the subject of the Memorial of the Legislative Assembly of the *North-West Territories* to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, of May 2, 1900, upon the Financial and Constitutional position of the *Territories*. (*Printed.*)

2.—Statement of Remissions made during the period from January 1st, 1902, to April 20th, 1903, under the provisions of An Ordinance respecting the Remission of Certain Penalties, of Penalties imposed by Ordinances of the North-West Territories. (*Not Printed.*)

3.—Report under provisions of Section 59 of The Liquor Licence Ordinance. (*Not Printed.*)

4.—Correspondence with the Dominion Government respecting the financial necessities of the *Territories*. (*Printed.*)

5.—Estimates of certain sums required for the service of the Territories, for the expenses of legislation, maintenance of public institutions, salaries of the officials of the Government and Public Service and for other expenditures of the Government from the first day of January, 1903, until the final passage of the Estimates for the financial year of 1903. (*Printed Separately.*)

6.—Copy of a Despatch from the Honourable the Secretary of State respecting the Address from the Legislative Assembly to the King on the occasion of His Majesty's accession. (*Not Printed.*)

7.—Statement of the Special Warrants issued during the year 1902. (*Not Printed.*)

8.—Public Accounts for the year 1902. (*Printed Separately.*)

9.—Report of the Department of Public Works for the year 1902. (*Printed Separately.*)

10.—Report of the Department of Education for the year 1902. (*Printed Separately.*)

11.—Report of the Territorial Secretary for the year ending December 31, 1902. (*Printed Separately.*)

12.—Return as to the fees collected by and the salaries of the Clerks of the Court during the fiscal year of 1902. (*Not Printed.*)

13.—Estimates of certain sums required for the service of the Territories for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1903. (*Printed Separately.*)

14.—Correspondence between the Federal and Territorial Governments, respecting the amount to be appropriated by Parliament for expenditure by the Government of the Territories during the calendar year 1903. (*Printed.*)

APPENDIX
TO THE
SEVENTEENTH VOLUME
OF THE
JOURNALS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

SESSION 1903.



REGINA :
JOHN A. REID, GOVERNMENT PRINTER
1903

MEMORIAL

Of the Legislative Assembly of the North-West Territories to
His Excellency the Governor General in Council, of May
2, 1900, upon the Financial and Constitutional position of
the Territories, and all Correspondence relating thereto.

(Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.)

The Honourable,
THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Ottawa, Ont.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
REGINA, *July 20, 1900.*

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith for submission to His Excellency the Governor General, an Address passed by the Legislative Assembly of the Territories, on the second day of May last, signed by the Speaker.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
A. E. FORGET,
Lieutenant Governor.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Gilbert John Elliot Murray-Kynynmond, Earl of Minto and Viscount Melgund of Melgund, County of Forfar, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Baron Minto of Minto, County of Roxburgh, in the Peerage of Great Britain, Baronet of Nova Scotia, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, etc., etc., Governor General of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY—

We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Assembly of the North-West Territories of Canada, in Session assembled, humbly approach Your Excellency for the purpose of representing—

That by The British North America Act 1867 it was (amongst other things) enacted that it should be lawful for the Queen, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, on Address from the Houses of the Parliament of Canada, to admit Rupert's Land and the North-Western Territory, or either of them, into the Union on such terms and conditions in each case as should be in the Addresses expressed and as the Queen should think fit to approve subject to the provisions of the said Act;

That by an Address from the Houses of the Parliament of Canada Her Majesty was prayed to unite Rupert's Land and the North-Western Territory with the Dominion of Canada;

That in order to further the petition of the Parliament of Canada, Her Majesty, under the authority of The Rupert's Land Act 1868, accepted a Surrender from the Governor and Company of Adventurers of England trading into Hudson's Bay of all the lands, territories, rights, privileges, liberties, franchises, powers and authorities whatsoever

granted or purported to be granted by certain Letters Patent therein recited to the said company in Rupert's Land;

That in the said Address it was represented to Her Majesty, as a reason for the extension of the Dominion of Canada westward, that the welfare of the population of these Territories would be materially enhanced by the formation therein of political institutions bearing analogy, as far as circumstances will admit, to those which existed in the several Provinces then forming the Dominion;

That the Houses of Parliament of Canada by their said Address expressed to Her Majesty their willingness to assume the duties and obligations of government and legislation as regards these Territories;

That in pursuance and exercise of the powers vested in the Queen by the aforesaid Acts, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Most Honourable Privy Council, ordered and declared that from and after the fifteenth day of July, 1870, Rupert's Land and the North-Western Territory should be admitted into and become part of the Dominion of Canada, and granted power and authority to the Parliament of Canada to legislate for the future welfare and good government of these Territories;

That by The British North America Act 1871 the Parliament of Canada was further given power from time to time to make provision for the administration, peace, order and good government of any Territory not for the time being included in any Province;

That under the several authorities so given the Parliament of Canada has created political institutions in these Territories bearing a close analogy to those which exist in the several Provinces of the Dominion;

That by the Confederation compact the Provinces which formed the Dominion on the fifteenth day of July, 1870, were furnished with the means of carrying on local self government upon certain well defined bases;

That the Territories being an integral part of the Dominion, and having had imposed upon them the duties and obligations incidental to the political institutions which have been given to them, and which said duties and obligations the Parliament of Canada has declared its willingness to assume, are entitled to such Federal assistance for their maintenance as will bear due proportion and analogy to that given to other portions of the Dominion for similar purposes;

That repeated representations have been made in various ways to the Government of Canada with a view to obtaining just and equitable financial assistance towards providing for the proper and effective administration of local affairs in the Territories and for the public necessities of their rapidly increasing population;

That such representations have been met by intermittent and insufficient additions to the annual grant, the provision so made by the Parliament of Canada never bearing any adequate proportion to the financial obligations imposed by the enlargement and development of the political institutions created by itself;

That it is desirable that a basis should be established upon which the claims of the Territories to suitable financial recognition may be settled and agreed upon;

That we do therefore most humbly pray that Your Excellency will be graciously pleased to cause the fullest inquiry to be made into the

position of the Territories, financial and otherwise, and to cause such action to be taken as will provide for their present and immediate welfare and good government, as well as the due fulfilment of the duties and obligations of government and legislation, assumed, with respect to these Territories, by the Parliament of Canada;

And furthermore that, by The British North America Act 1871, it was (amongst other things) enacted that the Parliament of Canada may from time to time establish new Provinces in any Territories forming for the time being part of the Dominion of Canada but not included in any Province thereof, and may, at the time of such establishment, make provision for the constitution and administration of . . . such Province, we do therefore most humbly pray that Your Excellency will be also graciously pleased to order inquiries to be made and accounts taken with a view to the settlement of the terms and conditions upon which the Territories or any part thereof shall be established as a Province, and that, before any such Province is established, opportunity should be given to the people of the Territories, through their accredited representatives, of considering and discussing such terms and conditions.

All which we humbly pray Your Excellency to take into Your Excellency's most gracious and favourable consideration.

WILLIAM EAKIN,

*Speaker of the Legislative Assembly
of the North-West Territories.*

Legislative Assembly Chambers,

Regina, N.W.T., May 2, 1900.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

His Honour,

OTTAWA, *July 25, 1900.*

The Lieutenant Governor of the North-West Territories,
Regina, N.W.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th instant, transmitting for submission to His Excellency the Governor General, an address passed by the Legislative Assembly of the Territories, on the Second day of May last, and to state that the matter shall receive attention.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

B. PELLETIER,

Acting Under Secretary of State.

The Hon. CLIFFORD SIFTON,
Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa, Ont.

OTTAWA, *January 30, 1901.*

SIR,—Following up the discussion between you, Mr. Ross and myself, on the subject of the North-West Assembly Memorial of the Second of May last, I now beg, agreeably to your request, to make a further statement in writing. The Memorial, while leading to definite constitutional changes, approaches the subject from the financial point of view and points out how, in the opinion of the Legislature, our legislative jurisdiction and administrative responsibilities have been enlarged and

increased out of all proportion to the means placed at our disposal. I need not enlarge on this side of the question, as it has already been placed very fully before you in the financial statements furnished to you for the past two years by my colleague Mr. Ross. While financial embarrassments rather than constitutional aspirations have led the North-West Government and Legislature to discuss the provincial status I think that sufficient practical reasons can be given for the early establishment of provincial institutions in the West.

We have a rapidly growing population, much larger, as the census will show, than that of British Columbia ten years ago, and than that of Prince Edward Island today; a population trained to the exercise of powers of self-government falling a little short only of those enjoyed by the Provinces. For nearly thirteen years the North-West Legislative Assembly has been occupied with founding local institutions and a body of laws suitable to the condition and circumstances of the country. Our parliamentary vote is apparently incapable of expansion at all in proportion to the needs of a rapidly developing country and our powers circumscribed as they are by the necessities of our present anomalous constitutional position, fall short just at the point where further progress demands their exercise.

The Territories have arrived at a point, where, by reason of their population and material development, the larger powers and larger income of a Province have become necessary. I have already in former communications pointed out to you how our limited powers are still more limited by the reservation of subjects such as the Land Titles law, the administration of the Criminal law and the control of the public domain. It is undoubtedly in the interest of any Province or Provinces hereafter to be established, that the important questions surrounding the subject of the public domain should be settled at once, and before any more of the public lands of the Territories are alienated from the Crown.

For these and other reasons which need not be advanced at length, I would ask you to urge the earliest possible action on the part of the Government on the lines suggested and with the object proposed by the Assembly Memorial.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. W. G. HAULTAIN

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Hon. F. W. G. HAULTAIN,

OTTAWA, *March 21, 1901.*

Regina, Assa.

SIR,—Referring to your communication of the 30th January, and the conversations which I had with yourself and Mr. Ross in Ottawa, I may say that I realise very fully the difficulties of the position in which the Government and Legislative Assembly of the North-West Territories is placed, and I admit that there is very much in the suggestions which are made in your letter and in the memorial regarding the necessity of a change in the constitutional and financial position of the Territories.

Without at the present moment committing myself to any positive statement I am prepared to say that the time has arrived when the question of organising the Territories on the Provincial basis ought to be the subject of full consideration. It would appear to me that the better

way of bringing the matter to a more definite position would be to arrange for a conference upon the subject between the representatives of your Government and a committee of Council representing the Federal Government. I shall be pleased to bring about arrangements for such a conference at any time that is mutually convenient.

Yours faithfully,
CLIFFORD SIFTON.

The Hon. CLIFFORD SIFTON,
Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa, Ont.

REGINA, *March 30, 1901.*

SIR,—I duly received your letter of the 21st instant, from which I was pleased to learn that you are of opinion that the time has arrived when the question of organising the Territories on the Provincial basis ought to be the subject of full consideration, and I will be glad to arrange for a conference upon the subject between representatives of the Territorial Government and the Privy Council at the earliest date convenient to you. The Legislative Assembly has been summoned for the second day of May and, while it would be impossible for us to be absent during the six weeks following that date, I think that it would be well that the discussion should be advanced as far as possible before the Legislature meets.

Yours faithfully,
F. W. G. HAULTAIN,
Attorney General.

Hon. F. W. G. HAULTAIN,
Regina, Assa.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OTTAWA, *April 5, 1901.*

Dear Mr. HAULTAIN,—I have your letter of the 30th ultimo. I regret to say that with every desire to advance the discussion of matters relating to the status of the Territories I fear that it will be totally impossible for us to have a meeting before your legislature assembles. The latter portion of the Session of Parliament here finds all the Members of the Government extremely busy, and it would be hopeless to expect from them that mature and careful consideration of the various and important subjects which will require to be debated and settled in connection with the establishment of the Territories as a Province or upon a Provincial basis. I think I shall therefore be compelled to ask you to defer the discussion until after Parliament has prorogued.

Yours faithfully,
CLIFFORD SIFTON.

Hon. CLIFFORD SIFTON,
Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

REGINA, *June 4, 1901.*

Can you arrange early meeting for us with sub-committee of Council before Ministers disperse for summer? Any time after fifteenth will suit us,

F. W. G. HAULTAIN,

Hon. F. W. G. HAULTAIN,
Regina.

OTTAWA, *June 5, 1901.*

It is impossible to settle date of conference now. Finance Minister must be present. He has gone to England and is not expected back until August.

CLIFFORD SIFTON.

Hon. CLIFFORD SIFTON,
Gananoque.

REGINA, *August 10, 1901.*

Could you fix approximately date of conference? Want to make some appointments and will save trouble if we know about date.

ARTHUR L. SIFTON.

Hon. A. L. SIFTON,
Regina.

GANANOQUE, *August 14, 1901.*

I think about the first week in October.

CLIFFORD SIFTON.

The Right Honourable
SIR WILFRID LAURIER, G.C.M.G.,
President of the Council,
Ottawa, Ont.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL,

REGINA, *December 7, 1901.*

SIR,—In response to the request made by the sub-committee of the Privy Council convened to consider the matters referred to in the Address to His Excellency the Governor General in Council presented by the Legislative Assembly of the Territories pursuant to Resolutions adopted on the Second day of May, 1900 (a copy of which is attached hereto), I have the honour to submit, on behalf of the Government of the Territories, the following statement of the present position as it appears to us, together with such remarks as seem to be necessary to properly set forth the reasons which led the Assembly to request that enquiries be made and accounts be taken with a view to the establishment of provincial institutions within that portion of the North-West Territories lying between the Provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia.

For a number of years back the attention of the Dominion Government has annually been directed to the necessities, financial and otherwise, of the Territories, in the estimates submitted through the Honourable the Minister of the Interior. Occasion has always been taken to set forth, as briefly as possible but necessarily with some considerable detail, the difficulties met with in the administration of affairs in the Territories. The documents submitted, I understand, were presented to Parliament during its last session, so that their tenor will no doubt be familiar to you, and it will not be required that the matters they dealt with shall be repeated here. Put in the briefest possible form the position is simply this: The population of the Territories has been and is increasing so rapidly as the result of the efforts put forth by the Immigration Branch of the Interior Department that the means at the command of the Territorial Government are far from being sufficient to

enable it to properly administer the affairs of the country. The increase in the population has increased our work and expenditures by a rate far greater than can be measured by the mere increase in the number of the people. Immigration in other parts of the Dominion has resulted largely in adding only to the population in settlements and towns previously in existence: in the Territories it is not so. New settlers in the North-West seem desirous to pass by the settlements already opened up and to become pioneers in districts removed as far away as practicable therefrom. The new settlements are too small and the settlements are too widely scattered to bear the burdens which necessarily go with the opening up of a new country, and the fact cannot be disguised that they must be assisted to do so if the people are to become contented and prosperous, or even retained in the country. Bridges or ferries must be provided where it is necessary to cross rivers to reach market points. Where difficulty is met with in procuring an adequate water supply the Government has found it necessary to procure and operate machinery at considerable expense in order to sink public wells, or—as has been found practicable in some districts—to construct reservoirs in valleys or other natural depressions in order to conserve the surface water for the use of stock and even, in some instances, for domestic purposes. Wherever water courses run in the Territories the valleys are deep, the banks being often precipitous. These have the effect of rendering the ordinary road allowances, as laid down by the Dominion lands system of survey, impossible. They cannot be travelled and new roadways have to be provided, generally at considerable expense for right of way and construction. These are but a few of the difficulties which the Government of the Territories is called upon to find a means of ameliorating. There are others which it would appear to be needless to take up your valuable time by enumerating in detail, as it may be said they are all of the same character, being hindrances and drawbacks to the settlement of the country. In the older settled districts other difficulties arise. Where the people have advanced beyond the pioneer stage they often find themselves handicapped for lack of proper transportation facilities in order to place their produce upon their markets. Roads may be made, but when grain and dairy produce have to be hauled twenty, thirty and at times a greater number of miles in order to reach a market or shipping point, no matter how good the road may be the return for the farmer's labour and use of his capital will show a tendency to pass the vanishing point.

It is thought that sufficient has been said to indicate to you the position in which the Government of the Territories finds itself. In addition to the work of administration which devolves upon all governments, there is a constant—and hitherto, it must be admitted, lamentably ineffectual—struggle to keep pace with the work caused by the rapid development of the country by reason of the great increase in the population. It may be thought that the people ought to do this work for themselves, as to them will accrue the benefits, but whilst I am disposed to agree to the general proposition that, under ordinary conditions, the question of the provision of what may be called local public improvements is a matter of purely local and sectional concern, yet I am confident that you will readily recognise that the conditions at present existing in the Territories are far removed from being ordinary. After the subsidence of the first movement of people into the Territories consequent upon the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the influx of

population for a number of years did not proceed at the rate so noticeable of late, and no very great difficulties were met with in dealing with the conditions as they then existed. With the means provided in those days the Government was in an infinitely better position than is the case now, notwithstanding the fact that the grants made by Parliament for Government in the Territories have been materially increased upon the representations made to the Dominion Government from time to time. The public necessities are not created so much by the mere fact that thirty, forty or even fifty thousand people may be added to the population in any one year; but rather to the certainty that nearly every small group of new settlers, united by any tie whatever, means practically the opening up of a new settlement. We have no congested communities in the Territories. In some districts the land available for homestead purposes has practically all been taken up, but they are very few in number and extremely limited in area, and there is no evidence of any disposition amongst the people now coming to us to locate in districts already settled. I do not desire to press this point unduly, and I think that it will be made abundantly clear by a brief consideration of the following statement respecting the number of school districts and the annual increase during the past few years:

From the date of the passage of The School Ordinance in 1884 to the end of 1896, school districts were organised to the number of 436				
At the end of 1897 there were.....	457	an increase of	21	
“ 1898 “	480	“	23	
“ 1899 “	524	“	44	
“ 1900 “	576	“	52	
At the present time, besides 35 districts in process of erection, there are.....	649	“	73	

These figures give some idea of the number of new settlements that have been opened up within the past five years though it is not intended to convey the impression that the school districts represent all the settlements in the country, as there are a number, mostly opened up but recently, where the pressure of the struggle for mere existence has prevented any attempt being made to establish schools, notwithstanding the efforts of the local Government in that direction.

I have spoken of the number of the settlements in the Territories, and, as I have said, these are not only small for the greater part and far removed one from the other, but the people themselves are scattered widely. In very few districts have the people begun to emerge from what may be referred to as the pioneer form of existence, and the creation of anything but the simplest and most elementary organisations amongst them is impracticable. We have, however, succeeded in bringing such organisations into existence, notably in our school districts and local improvement districts. Through their means we have been enabled to call upon the people for all that it is possible to expect of them. Further additions to the public taxation might possibly be made, but good and sufficient reasons exist why they should not. In the first place, it would be calculated to militate against the work of the Dominion Government in seeking to induce people from other lands to come and settle down amongst us. After all is done and said the real and most successful immigration agent is the contented settler, and a heavy rate of taxation,

no matter how necessary, is not calculated to satisfy the man who is struggling to make a home in this undeveloped country. Then again, to require the people of the Territories to carry on the work of opening up and developing the country would not be to treat the early settlers in the North-West in the manner in which the people of the older Provinces have been treated. I need hardly remind you that on the completion of the Confederation of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the new Dominion immediately found itself in the possession of a debt amounting to \$93,000,000 of which sum only about \$17,000,000 could be shown to be represented by assets in any form or at any value whatever. It would be difficult at this date to state with any degree of certainty in what manner and for what purposes the Provinces originally forming the Confederation had created the debts they transferred to the Dominion, but I can refer you to the statement of Mr. (afterwards Sir) Alexander Galt, the Finance Minister in the last Government of the old Province of Canada, made in his speech upon the discussion of the Quebec resolutions. Mr. Galt, in presenting the financial aspect of the confederation question to the House, said:

" . . . It is necessary for us to review the liabilities of each Province, the reasons why they were incurred, the objects which have been sought. In doing so, the House will not fail to remark that the same policy has animated the Legislatures of all the Provinces, or perhaps I should speak more exactly in saying those of Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The public debt of all these Provinces has, with some slight exceptions, been incurred for public improvements, intended to develop the resources of the country, to attract immigration and wealth to their respective shores, to cheapen the means whereby the products of their farms were to be taken to market, and to reduce the cost of freight of articles which enter largely into the consumption of their inhabitants."

This statement appears to have passed without contradiction, and it may therefore be accepted that some considerable portion of the net debt of Canada on July 1, 1867, amounting to \$75,728,641, has been created by expenditures for the purposes described by Mr. Galt. This debt is still unpaid, and its cost is borne by every person in Canada who contributes in any form to the revenue of the Dominion, whether he resides within the boundaries of the Provinces for whose benefit the money borrowed was expended, or elsewhere. These provincial debts, too, it must not be forgotten, represent expenditures made over and above the expenditures rendered possible by the public revenues. You will, I trust, pardon me if I press your attention to the different manner in which the Dominion looks upon the development of the North-West. All our public revenues go to swell the Consolidated Fund of Canada, our public domain is employed for purely Federal purposes, and we are not permitted to draw on the future. Our revenues are rigidly limited for all practical purposes by the grants annually made by Parliament for "Government of the North-West Territories," and we are not even entrusted with the expenditure of the whole amount of that sum. The grants made have never been considered from the view point of the requirements of the Territories. Carefully and economically prepared estimates of the cost of public requirements have been annually forwarded to Ottawa, but provision has never yet been made for the actual and crying necessities of the country. Last January we asked for a

grant of \$600,000, based upon closely considered details. Parliament met the request by appropriating the sum of \$357,979 to meet the case. As a result, from one end of the country to the other complaints are rife as to lack of transportation facilities—roads, bridges, ferries, drains and other similar necessities—to permit not only old settlers to travel, but to enable new settlers, brought into the country by Dominion officials, to reach the locations to which their attention had been directed and which had been selected for their future homes. Expenditures, and large expenditures, too, are as urgently and imperatively required in the North-West today for “public improvements,” “to develop the resources of the country,” “to attract immigration” without speaking of “wealth,” “to cheapen the means whereby the products of the farm are to be taken to market,” as they ever were in the old Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, and it does not seem at all inappropriate, in view of the circumstances, that Canada should provide the money for these purposes, for it is Canada at large, and not the North-West in particular, that will most benefit by the attraction of desirable immigrants to the country.

One other objection to the introduction of a sufficiently heavy rate of taxation to meet the general public requirements is found in the fact that the cost of a large number of the public works we are now constructing should properly be chargeable to capital expenditure. As we have no capital account, having no power or authority to utilise the public credit in any way, we are compelled to devote an unreasonably large part of our limited annual income towards defraying the cost of such works, instead of spreading the expenditure over a term of years. You will at once perceive that it would be an undoubted hardship upon the people who are now here were they required to tax themselves for the cost of such works. They would not only be compelled to bear the cost of rendering the country habitable for themselves, but at the same time to develop it for the benefit of those who are yet to come, instead of being enabled to place part of the cost upon those who will benefit by the results of the expenditure. Besides, such works not only serve the purpose of providing public conveniences and improvements, but every dollar spent upon them enhances the value of the lands held for various corporations by the Dominion Government and which do little or nothing to assist in the work. This is felt to be a public grievance, but is one which, I am glad to learn, the Government is making an earnest endeavour to remove as far as is at present practicable.

Our financial difficulties, though the most serious which we have to meet, are not the only ones, nor are they more pressing or important in their bearing than others to which I have the honour to direct your attention. I will be brief in doing so though I have no desire to minimise their importance. They might for the purpose of consideration be divided into two classes, those, namely, which relate to our administrative work and those others which relate to our legislation, but having pointed out that possible distinction I do not think it will be necessary to deal with the questions involved in detail. The North-West Territories Act, by which our constitutional powers are defined, derives its authority from that section of The British North America Act 1871 which gives to the Parliament of Canada power to make provision for the “administration, peace, order and good government” of the Territories. Under that authority from time to time, step by step, power by power, and in

keeping with the spirit of the representations made to Her late Majesty by Parliament when the intervention of the Imperial authorities was sought in order to have Rupert's Land brought into the Dominion Parliament has built up in the Territories "political institutions bearing analogy, as far as the circumstances" probably admitted, to those which existed in the several Provinces forming the Dominion in 1867. Section 92 of The British North America Act 1867 and Section 13 of The North-West Territories Act as it has been amended from time to time run along almost identical lines, but there are omissions in and additions to The North-West Territories Act which for many purposes render futile the powers which it professes to give. I might instance the power given to the Assembly by the Act to pass Ordinances with respect to "property and civil rights." In the face of the enactment by Parliament of The Land Titles Act 1894 it will be realised that with respect to land, which forms by far the most visible form of "property" in the North-West, the Legislative Assembly is powerless. With respect to the administrative difficulties created by our Territorial position I will do no more than refer to the fact that public necessities and the exigencies of the case have required us to practically duplicate much of the administrative work now being carried on for the Territories by the Dominion, and will refrain from doing more than instancing the work called for in the administration of justice as a case in point.

The impossibility of continuing the present system upon its present basis must be self-evident. On the one hand, our limitations—rigidly fixed by Parliament in some instances and equally firmly placed by circumstances in others—preclude our doing for ourselves the things that ought to be done, and, on the other hand, Parliament makes no effort to assist us with even an approximate degree of adequacy. I have spoken of the work to be done by the Government of the Territories as being "ours," but I am satisfied that you realise as fully as we do that the work is only ours to do, as the doing of it and whatever may be accomplished when it is done will all redound to the credit and be for the benefit of Canada. We have been moderate in our requests for means to carry on the work given to us to do, and the successive annual failures of Parliament to meet the requirements have now brought us face to face with accrued public necessities far and away beyond our means to cope with. The Legislative Assembly has prayed that His Excellency will be pleased to make inquiry into the position of the Territories and to cause action to be taken to provide for their present and immediate welfare and good government. What can be done? In the first place I have to assure you that the present condition of the Territorial Treasury demands that a sum of not less than \$465,000.00 be available before the close of the current Dominion fiscal year in order to enable us to even attempt to perform our public duties during the first half of 1902. Towards that sum Parliament has already made an appropriation out of which \$178,989.50 will be available and which we may possibly be able to increase by \$35,000.00 from other sources. We thus have a depleted Treasury to meet a deficit which in six months from now will amount to at least \$250,000.00. We can only look to Parliament for this money. It is not possible for us to obtain it here or advisable to make any attempt to so. The public work must go on, and the longer it does so under existing conditions the further behind will we fall. This position is not one upon which either the Government or the Legislative Assembly

of the Territories can look with equanimity, and I am convinced that once it is realised by the Dominion Government it will not be permitted to continue. Neglect to furnish prompt relief cannot but have the effect of neutralising the efforts of the Dominion to people the Territories, and it does not seem to us to be probable that Parliament, after making generous provision for carrying on the work of inducing immigration to the Territories will be niggardly in providing for assisting to retain the people so brought here.

Granting that the foregoing statement has the effect which we earnestly trust it will have, and that we shall receive your assurance that our present financial necessities will be relieved as soon as Parliament can be asked to make the necessary provision therefor, what then? How shall the future requirements be met? From official announcements made on different occasions we are led to the belief that there are good prospects of larger and more extensive movements of people towards the North-West than any yet seen. Will Parliament continue to provide the means for carrying on the work we know to be necessary, making increases in the grants made for the purpose bearing some proportion to the increases in the numbers of the people coming to us, as well as capital to permit development work to be carried on? If so, well and good. The Legislative Assembly has suggested that the time has arrived when some consideration be given to this question, and by its Address before cited has asked that, "inquiries be made and accounts taken with a view to the settlement of the terms and conditions upon which the Territories or any part thereof shall be established as a "Province." This request is made in the belief that such an inquiry will make it clear that the establishment of a Province in the Territories upon equitable terms will relieve the Dominion of any necessity for annually considering Territorial questions. It is thought that the time is opportune for looking into this matter. Our official machinery is now upon a working basis and it does not appear that any disturbance of equilibrium can result from the operation of the increased powers and added duties that will follow the change. The present tentative nature of much of our legislation and some of our public institutions can be amended by the introduction of measures tending to place them upon a permanent footing, which work can be better done in the near future than at a time when the weakness and ineffectiveness of much of our work, due to causes already referred to, have had time to create public dissatisfaction and uneasiness. During the consideration which I have no doubt will be given to this part of the prayer of the Legislative Assembly, there are some matters which, we respectfully submit, should receive most careful and thorough examination. It goes without saying that the principles of The British North America Act will form the basis of the constitution of any Province created. We seek for no advantages over any other Province, and we do not anticipate that we will be denied any privileges given elsewhere. After giving some earnest thought to the matter of presenting this part of the subject as desired by the sub-committee of the Privy Council, I have concluded that I cannot do so in any better manner than by submitting the views of the Executive Council of the Territories in the form of a draft Bill, in which the several points we would like to have brought to an issue are duly set forth, making such comment upon the principles involved as occurs to me in connection with each section or group of sections, and from this point onwards this communication will take the form thus indicated.

No.

BILL.

[1902.

of

House of Commons of Canada enacts as follows :

1. On, from and after the first day of January, 1903, that portion of the territory known as Rupert's Land and the North-Western Territory admitted into the Union or Dominion of Canada by Her Majesty Queen Victoria by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council by Order bearing date the twenty-third day of June, 1870, under the authority of the 146th section of The British North America Act 1867, described as the Provisional Districts of Assiniboia, Saskatchewan and Alberta as the said districts are defined by Orders of His Excellency the Governor General of the Dominion of Canada made in Council on the eighth day of May, 1882, and the second day of October, 1895, respectively, and that portion of the Provisional District of Athabasca, as the said district is defined by Order of His Excellency the Governor General of the Dominion of Canada made in Council on the eighth day of May, 1882, and the second day of October, 1895, respectively, lying to the south of the fifty-seventh parallel of north latitude, shall be formed into and be a Province which shall be one of the Provinces of the Dominion of Canada and which shall be called the Province of

MEMO.—In considering the question of the area to be included in this Province it may be claimed that the area proposed is too large for one Province. In this connection it should first be noted that the proposed area when compared with several of the other Provinces of the Dominion stands as follows:—

Quebec.....	347,000	square miles.
Ontario	220,000	“ “
British Columbia.....	383,000	“ “
Proposed Province.....	404,000	“ “

From this comparison it will be noted that the proposed Province contains an area considerably larger than that contained in either of the three other Provinces mentioned, but it must be remembered that a large portion of the district of Athabasca and of the northern and eastern portion of Saskatchewan proposed to be included in the new Province will never, owing to situation or physical features, or both, contain anything more than a very small and scattered population. The area which it is proposed to include in the new Province is practically the area administered by the present Territorial Government and the experience of the past few years has indicated that there is no difficulty in properly administering the area from one centre.

The present cost of the Government "machine" in the Territories is proportionately much less than in the older Provinces above mentioned and although the full provincial powers will bring with them added duties and necessitate extensive additions to some of the present Territorial

departments, these additions can easily be made and the departmental machinery extended to cover these services.

Our present cost of Government only amounts to ten per cent. of the annual Territorial expenditure, which is much less than the percentage of charge for this service in the older Provinces and indicates that the present machinery of Government is well suited to the requirements of the country and can be extended much more cheaply and satisfactorily than any new Government departments can be organised.

The people in the provisional districts now administered by the Territorial Government, and which it is recommended should form the new Province, are well acquainted with and satisfied with the present Territorial laws and their administration, and there certainly does not seem anything to gain from a multiplication of Governments in the area proposed to be created into a Province.

The area in question, of course, contains much diversity of climate, soil, and other physical conditions which render it difficult to legislate in such a manner as to make the laws equally suitable to all portions, but no matter what division of the Territories might be made this condition would still exist and these difficulties have been fully realised and provided for in the existing Territorial laws.

2. On, from and after the said first day of January, 1903, the provisions of The British North America Act 1867, except those parts thereof which are in terms made or by reasonable intendment may be held to be specially applicable to or to affect only one or more but not the whole of the Provinces under that Act composing the Dominion, and except so far as the same may be varied by this Act, shall be applicable to the Province of _____ in the same way and to the same extent as they apply to the several Provinces of Canada and as if the Province of _____ had been one of the Provinces originally united by the said Act.

MEMO.—This is the provision adopted on the incorporation of each of the Provinces since the Union.

3. The said Province shall be represented in the Senate of Canada by four members until it shall have according to decennial census a population of two hundred and fifty thousand souls and from thenceforth it shall be represented therein by five members and thereafter for each additional increase in population of fifty thousand souls according to decennial census there shall be an increase of one member in its representation until it is represented by twenty members.

MEMO.—This provision partially assumes a basis of representation by population which is not the usual basis for an upper chamber, or the basis applied at Confederation, but it was the basis adopted with certain limitations when Manitoba was formed, two members being given for the then population of 17,000 to be increased to three for a population of 50,000 and the ratio for subsequent representation being fixed for 25,000, practically one-half the ratio in the present instance from the commencement. The maximum number is reasonable on the basis of representation fixed by the Confederation Act, by

which the country was divided into districts not equal in area or population but representative of different interests. The prairie portion of the country consisting of Manitoba and the proposed province comprises a division of the country as different in conditions and interests from the other portions of the country as the divisions under the Confederation Act, and the representation under this Act and The Manitoba Act would give it the same representation as each of the other divisions, while the limitation of twenty as compared with Manitoba's four seems reasonable on comparison of the areas and probable future populations.

4. The said Province shall be represented in the first instance in the House of Commons of Canada by ten members and for that purpose shall be divided by Act of Parliament or by Proclamation of the Governor General into ten electoral districts each of which shall be represented by one member: Provided that on the completion of each decennial census hereafter the representation of the said Province shall be readjusted according to the provisions of the fifty-first section of The British North America Act 1867.

MEMO.—By The Manitoba Act passed in 1870 Manitoba was given a representation of four members in a House to be elected in two years. The census taken in the following year showed a population of 18,995, which would have entitled her to one member. In 1881 the population had increased to 62,260, entitling her to three members. British Columbia, admitted in 1871 with a population of 36,247 entitling her to two members, was given six. In 1881 the population was 49,459. The Territories are now entitled on the basis of redistribution under The B.N.A. Act 1867 to six members, and the present rate of immigration and the prospects of immediate increase, which are much more promising than in the case of either Manitoba or British Columbia, which were given respectively four and three times the members they were entitled to on the same basis, would seem to indicate that the number of ten or twelve members in a House which is not to be elected for three or four years, errs if at all in the direction of being too few rather than too many. Even at the present moment the immigration for the year just about to close will give an estimated increase of more than 25,000 to the population as shown by the census lately taken.

5. The Executive Council of the Province shall be composed of such persons and under such designations as the Lieutenant Governor shall from time to time think fit.

MEMO.—This is exactly the same provision as that contained in The Manitoba Act except as regards the limit in number in the first instance to five, which appears uncalled for.

6. All powers, authorities and functions which under any law or custom which were before the coming into force of this Act vested in or exercisable by the Lieutenant Governor of the North-West Territories with the advice or with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof or in conjunction with that Council or with any member or

members thereof or by the said Lieutenant Governor individually, shall as far as the same are capable of being exercised after the coming into force of this Act be vested in and shall or may be exercised by the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of _____ with the advice or with the advice and consent of or in conjunction with the Executive Council or any member or members thereof or by the Lieutenant Governor individually as the case requires, subject nevertheless to be abolished or altered by the Legislature of the Province.

MEMO.—The provision of this section is practically the same as that contained in the 65th section of the Confederation Act in relation to Ontario and Quebec, and while there is no similar provision in the case of any of the other provinces then or afterwards admitted, they stand on a different footing inasmuch as all of them except Manitoba which had had no previous existence, were self-governing colonies with Governors directly representing the Crown, whereas the North-West Territories have for years had a Lieutenant Governor exercising certain functions which, as well as the existence and status of such Lieutenant Governor, are purely the creation of a Dominion Act, and the section as proposed would settle any question which might arise with regard to the authority of the Lieutenant Governor of the Province in respect to functions exercised by the Lieutenant Governor of the Territories.

7. Unless and until the Executive Government of the Province otherwise directs the seat of Government of the same shall be at _____
(See memo. following Section 8.)

8. There shall be a Legislature for the Province consisting of the Lieutenant Governor and of one House styled the Legislative Assembly of _____

MEMO.—Sections 7 and 8 are the provisions of the British North America Act, Sections 68 and 69, and The Manitoba Act, Sections 8 and 9, on this subject. The location of the provincial capital is a matter of local concern and can only be finally decided upon after the creation of a Province. In the meantime, for practical reasons, the seat of Government will remain as it is.

9. The constitution of the Legislature of the North-West Territories as it exists on the first day of January, 1903, shall subject to the provisions of this Act continue to be the constitution of the Legislature of the Province of _____ until altered under the authority of this Act; and the Legislative Assembly of the said Territories existing on the said first day of January, 1903, shall unless sooner dissolved continue as the Legislative Assembly of the Province of _____ until the completion of the period for which it was elected.

MEMO.—When The British North America Act 1867 came into effect, there were, of course, no Legislative Assemblies in Ontario or Quebec, and in Nova Scotia the Assembly was dissolved. In New Brunswick, however, an Assembly existed, and provision was made by section 88 of The British North America Act 1867 similar to that contained in this section for its continuance. The Assembly of the Territories occupies the

same relation to the Province that the Assembly of the then Province of New Brunswick did to the Province under Confederation and it seems fitting that the same provision should be made.

10. In and for the Province the said Legislature may exclusively make laws in relation to irrigation and, subject to any rights acquired under any Act of the Parliament of Canada before the 1st day of January, 1903, the property in and the right to the use of all the water at any time in any river, stream, watercourse, lake, creek, ravine, canyon, lagoon, swamp, marsh or other body of water shall on, from and after the said date belong to and be vested in the Province unless and until and except only so far as some right of some person therein or to the use thereof inconsistent with the right of the Crown and which is not a public right or a right common to the public is established.

MEMO.—This section provides that laws relating to irrigation shall be made exclusively by the Province and transfers title to all water to the Province. It is assumed in discussing this section that if the Province be created without special provision for this matter that the title to the water in unnavigable streams and lakes would under ordinary terms of The British North America Act pass to the Province but that the title to navigable waters would remain in the Government of Canada. This would make systematic irrigation impossible without joint legislation.

It has been clearly proved and admitted by the Dominion Government that in a large section of the Territories to be included in the new Province irrigation is a necessity.

This necessity exists in only a portion of the proposed Province and is therefor a "local" need which must be dealt with in the same way as other "local" needs in other portions of the proposed Province and under Provincial control and administration.

It is admitted by those interested that the success which has already attended the introduction of irrigation undertakings in the Territories is largely due to the careful government control which has been exercised of the record and use of water rights, and that such control can be best administered from local government sources was recognised some years ago by the Dominion Government when the delegation of the administration of The North-West Irrigation Act to the Territorial Commissioner of Public Works was made.

If, as has been assumed, the new Province will, under the terms of The British North America Act, own the water in unnavigable streams and lakes, the present provisions of The North-West Irrigation Act dealing with the title to such water will of course have to be repealed and unless the provision contained in section 10 of the proposed Act becomes law there will at once be a clash between the Dominion Government and the Provincial Government regarding the use of water for irrigation. This difficulty will arise owing to uncertainty as to the streams or other bodies of water which are navigable and must be dealt with by the Dominion and the other bodies of

water which will become the property of the Province and can only be dealt with by the Province.

In the Irrigation States and Territories to the south of the new Province one of the greatest drawbacks to irrigation development has resulted from litigation as to the title to water rights, and this difficulty can only be abolished in the new Province by continuing the present exact and carefully administered system of Government control and record of water rights, and that system cannot be continued if there is any question as to which Government (Dominion or Provincial) is entitled to deal with these water rights.

The difficulty could of course be overcome by special provision being made in the Act, reserving the title to all water to the Dominion, but if this were done the new Province would be treated on an entirely different basis from the other provinces of the Dominion, including Manitoba, and would be precluded from dealing with a matter which as has been stated is a purely local one, and which experience has proved can best be dealt with by a department in close touch with the people interested.

The provisions of the section are taken from the Federal Irrigation Act of 1895, section 2, but vesting in the Province all water rights.

11. In addition to all other powers the Legislative Assembly of the Province shall have the powers conferred on the Legislative Assembly of the North-West Territories by the nineteenth section of chapter twenty-two of the Acts of Parliament of Canada passed in the fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth years of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

MEMO.—The object of this section is to continue in the new Province certain powers respecting legislation on the subject of the importation, etc., of intoxicating liquors conferred on the Territories by The North-West Territories Act, and which would not be comprised in the general powers under The British North America Act 1867.

12. The Judges of the Courts of the Province shall be selected from the bar of the Province or from the bar of some other Province in which the laws relative to property and civil rights and the procedure of the Courts are the same as in the Province of

MEMO.—This section contains exactly the same provision as is contained in section 97 of The British North America Act 1867, as regards the Provinces whose system of law was founded on the English common law.

13. Except as otherwise provided by this Act all laws in force in the North-West Territories on the first day of January, 1903, and all Courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction and all legal commissions, powers and authorities existing therein on the said date shall continue as if this Act had not been passed, subject nevertheless (except with respect to such as are enacted by or exist under Acts of the Parliament of Great Britain or of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland) to be repealed, abolished or altered by the Parliament of Canada or by the Legislature of the Province according to the authority of the Parliament or of the Legislature under this Act.

(See memo. following section 14.)

14. All public officers and functionaries, judicial, administrative and ministerial, holding office in the North-West Territories on the first day of January, 1903, shall continue to hold such office in the Province of _____ with the same duties and powers as before until otherwise ordered by the Governor General of Canada or the Lieutenant Governor of the Province according to the authority of the Governor General or the Lieutenant Governor under this Act.

MEMO.—Sections 13 and 14 contain the necessary provisions for continuing the laws, courts, officers, etc., and are the same as contained in section 129 of The British North America Act 1867, here divided into two sections, the words of section 129 not appearing to be very appropriate as applied to officers.

15. Until altered by the Lieutenant Governor in Council the Seal of the North-West Territories shall be the Great Seal of the Province of _____

MEMO.—This is a simple provision to prevent the Province being without a seal until one can be provided, and conforms to that of section 136 of The British North America Act 1867.

16. The penitentiary situate in the Province of Manitoba shall until the Parliament of Canada otherwise provides be the penitentiary for the Province of _____

MEMO.—This section continues the penitentiary arrangements at present in force, as was done in the case of the then Provinces by The British North America Act 1867.

17. Nothing in this Act shall in any way prejudice or affect the rights or properties of the Hudson's Bay Company as contained in the conditions under which that company surrendered Rupert's Land to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and all rights, privileges and properties conferred on Canada by the said conditions shall in so far as they relate to matters within the legislative authority of the Province belong to and be vested in the Province.

MEMO.—Provision for the rights of the Hudson's Bay Company was thought to be necessary in the case of Manitoba (see Manitoba Act, section 34) and is therefore continued in the present Act. The latter provision of the section, though not in The Manitoba Act, seems desirable, particularly in view of the fact that at present the Hudson's Bay Company has denied the right of the Territories to take without compensation lands required for roads through reserves, which right is given to Canada by the conditions of surrender.

18. All lands belonging to the Crown situate in the Province of _____ other than lands reserved by Statute or Order in Council for the use of Indians or for and earned by any person or corporation and lands entered for homestead or pre-emption but not granted and all sums due and payable on the first day of January, 1903, for such lands shall belong to the Province.

(See memo. following section 21.)

19. All mines, minerals, timber and royalties belonging to the Crown situate, being or arising in the Province of _____ and all sums

due and payable on the first day of January, 1903, for such mines, minerals, timber or royalties shall belong to the Province.

(See memo. following section 21.)

20. The Province shall receive and retain all the public property of the North-West Territories not otherwise disposed of in this Act.

(See memo. following section 21.)

21. All buildings in the North-West Territories belonging to Canada used or intended for court houses, jails and land titles offices and for residence and offices of the Lieutenant Governor and Government of the North-West Territories together with all appurtenances connected therewith and all moneys the proceeds from the sale or leasing of school lands in the North-West Territories and all moneys forming the assurance fund under the provisions of The Territories Real Property Act and Lands Titles Act 1894 shall be the property of the Province of

MEMO.—Sections 18, 19, 20 and 21 deal with the public property within the proposed Province, and provide, as far as the circumstances appear to admit, for an arrangement analogous to that which obtains in the several Provinces originally forming the Confederation. The right and title to the public domain is in the Crown, but in the Colonies directly established by Great Britain the beneficiary interest in the revenues arising from the sale or other disposal of the public domain has been surrendered by the Crown for the benefit of the people residing in such Colonies. The Union Act of 1840 specifically provided that the territorial and other revenues then at the disposal of the Crown should be placed in future at the disposal of the province of Canada then being formed. Similar dispositions were made, either by Statute or by the exercise of the royal prerogative, in favour of the other colonies in British North America. The British North America Act continued these arrangements for the benefit of the Provinces forming the Confederation, and the sections of the Bill under reference provide for the extension of the principle to the Province of which it purports to provide for the formation.

It may be noted that there has been no legislation or exercise of the royal prerogative transferring, to Canada or otherwise, any right to enjoy the beneficiary interest in the territorial revenues of the North-West Territories. The fifth section of Rupert's Land Act of 1868, like the Order in Council of June 23, 1870, for which it is the authority, goes no further than to provide that upon the admission of Rupert's Land into the Dominion, "it shall be lawful for the Parliament of Canada . . . to make, ordain and establish within the land and Territory so admitted . . . all such laws, institutions and ordinances, and to constitute such courts and officers, as may be necessary for the peace, order and good government of Her Majesty's subjects and others therein." The words of the Order in Council dealing with the admission into the Union of that part of the North-West Territories formerly known as the North-Western Territory are more sparing as to number but appear to convey a somewhat wider extent of power, as they not only provide for the "good government" of the Territory,

but also for its "future welfare," at the hands of Canada. With the exception of the grant made to the Hudson's Bay Company by the Imperial Order in Council of June 23, 1870, section 30 of "An Act to amend and continue the Act thirty-two and thirty-three Victoria, chapter three, and to establish "and provide for the Government of the Province of Manitoba," confirmed by The British North America Act 1871 appears to be the only authority under which any portion of the rights of the Crown in Rupert's Land or the North-Western Territory has ever been alienated. The Act last referred to is the Act under the authority of which the Parliament of Canada has from time to time made "provision for the administration, peace, order, and "good government" of the North-West Territories, being a "territory not for the time being included in any Province;" and it is also the Act under which Parliament will provide for the "constitution and administration of any . . . Province" which may be established, "and for the passing of laws for the peace, order and good government of such Province . . ."

The difference between legislative jurisdiction and proprietary rights was clearly laid down by Lord Herschell in the judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the Fisheries case, but it may be admitted that the necessities of "administration," and the "duties and obligations of government and legislation as regards these Territories," assumed by Parliament, together with the established Imperial practice in such cases, would probably, though not necessarily, carry with them the privilege of appropriating the territorial and other revenues of the Territories for the purposes of maintaining good government and furthering the ends of legislation. Upon the formation within the Territories of the promised "political institutions "bearing analogy . . . to those which exist in the several "provinces of the Dominion," it is submitted that whatever interest Canada may have had or exercised in respect of the territorial revenues will devolve upon the Province. As Great Britain has divested herself, for the benefit of her Colonies, of all her proprietary rights in the public domain within those Colonies, so, it is thought, Canada should do with respect to any claim that may be preferred on behalf of the Dominion to the beneficiary interest in the public domain within that part of the North-West Territories to be included in any Province to be established.

It may be that the Government of Canada will admit the principle contended for above on behalf of the people of the North-West Territories who may be included within the limits of any Province to be created, but will argue that it will not be in accord with established public policy for the Dominion to divest itself of the ability, largely advertised abroad, to grant lands to actual settlers upon almost nominal conditions. Such appears to have been the view adopted in 1884 by the Government of the day with respect to certain similar representations then made by the Province of Manitoba. The validity of the claim was admitted by the agreement to recompense the Province for the loss of its public property. It is not deemed

necessary here, at this stage, to discuss any such proposition further than to point out the one fact that, should the Dominion withhold from the Province, for the benefit of Canada at large, the right to administer the public domain within its boundaries and to enjoy the revenues therefrom, the addition of each new settler, or—what experience has shown to practically almost amount to the same thing—the opening up of each new settlement, will impose a burden and financial strain upon the revenues of the Province altogether out of proportion to any revenue derivable on account of such settler or settlement; and one that can only be met by an early appeal to extensive direct taxation. The last issue of the Statistical Year Book gives the following rates of government expenditure per head in the several provinces—Ontario, \$1.74; Quebec, \$2.74; Nova Scotia, \$2.04; New Brunswick, \$2.47; Manitoba, \$4.58; British Columbia, \$9.88; Prince Edward Island, \$2.82. In the year 1900 the expenditure of the Government of the North-West Territories was limited to \$477,374.22 for the simple reason that no more money was available for expenditure. The population of the Territories in May, 1901, is reported to have been in the neighbourhood of 160,000. A simple calculation shows the per capita expenditure in 1900 to have been about \$3.00. Without extravagance and in order to provide for urgent public necessities, the per capita rate of expenditure in the Territories, had the money been available, would have been between \$6.00 and \$7.00. This large rate of public expenditure in the Territories, as compared with the rates of the eastern provinces, is entirely attributable to the extraordinary increase in population due to the energy displayed by the Immigration Branch of the Interior Department. Whilst such energy is commendable from the view point of Dominion interests, yet its results place a great strain upon the finances of the country, and it is, with all respect, urged that the exploitation of the public domain within the Province to be established, in the interest of the Dominion solely and entirely, will place upon the Province a burden too onerous to bear, and one which should properly fall where the benefits go.

22. The following amounts shall be allowed and paid by Canada by half yearly payments in advance as an annual subsidy to the Province, that is to say:

- (a) For the support of the Government and Legislature, fifty thousand dollars.
- (b) On an estimated population of two hundred and fifty thousand and at eighty cents per head, two hundred thousand dollars, subject to be increased as hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:—A census of the Province shall be taken in every fifth year reckoning from the general decennial census of one thousand nine hundred and one and an approximate estimate of the population shall be made at equal intervals of time between such quinquennial census and such decennial census; and whenever the population by any such census or estimate exceeds two hundred and

fifty thousand which shall be the minimum on which the said allowance shall be calculated, the amount of the said allowance shall be increased in accordance therewith until the population reaches one million three hundred and ninety-six thousand and ninety-one, after which there shall be no further increase.

MEMO.—Section 22 provides for the payment of an annual subsidy to the new Province on the lines of that paid to the Provinces under section 118 of The British North America Act. It may be noted that in the year 1900 the cost of government and the legislature in the North-West Territories amounted to \$66,311.37, which amount was further supplemented by expenditures made from the Parliamentary vote for Government of the North-West Territories upon matters which, in the Provinces, usually devolve upon the provincial revenues, and which principle may be expected to be extended to the province to be formed.

The payment of eighty cents per head upon an estimated population in excess of the present actual population follows the precedent established in the case of British Columbia at the time of its admission into the Union. Ten years after its admission the population of that province had not reached to within 10,000 of the number upon which the subsidy was based. In the case of the North-West Territories the population is rapidly increasing through immigration. Since the census was taken in May it is estimated that more than 25,000 people have come into the Territories, and it is reasonably expected that by the earliest date the Province can be established the population will reach the initial figure referred to in the Bill, and that long before 1906 the population will be largely in excess of that upon which payment up to that date will be made. It is proposed that the per capita allowance shall be paid on the actual population until such time as that population reaches the number upon which this grant is paid to the Province of Ontario. Owing to the extraordinary rate in the increase of the population in the West at the present time and in future prospect it would be manifestly unfair to limit this grant to a population of 400,000 as has been done in other cases; but as the terms which are sought by the draft Bill are strictly within those granted elsewhere it is submitted that, at least, the maximum grant ever to be paid when the population warrants should be not less than that paid to any other Province in the Dominion. In the meantime, and until the population reaches 400,000, the grant paid will be upon the same basis as that paid in all the Provinces except Ontario and Quebec.

23. The Province shall be entitled to be paid and to receive from the Government of Canada by half yearly payments in advance interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum on the excess over the sum of of a sum to be ascertained by multiplying the population of the Province by 32.46 and for the purpose of this section the population of the Province shall until after the next decennial census be deemed to be two hundred and fifty thousand: Provided that immediately

after the census of _____ there shall be a readjustment under this section on the basis of the population as ascertained by such census.

MEMO.—This clause provides for the establishment of a capital account between the Province and the Dominion upon similar terms to those which have been given to the Province of Manitoba, with the exception that the arrangement proposed is not final, the Bill providing for a readjustment on the basis of the population of a future date, when it may be expected that the ratio of increase will approximate more closely to those in the other provinces than is the case at present.

24. The Province shall be entitled to receive by half yearly payments in advance from the Government of Canada interest at five per cent. per annum on the sum of one dollar per acre for each acre of land in the Province granted by the Dominion otherwise than for homesteads or pre-emptions under the provisions of The Dominion Lands Act or in settlement of halfbreed claims.

MEMO.—Section 24 would probably be more properly referred to in connection with sections 18, 19, 20 and 21 of the draft Bill as it deals with the public domain in so far as grants of lands in the North-West Territories made for Federal purposes are concerned, and seeks to place the indebtedness of Canada, to meet which these lands were given, where it properly belongs, namely, the Dominion at large, and not upon the property of the Province. These grants have, in the main, been made in aid of railway construction in the West. Of such grants the following have been made, from Manitoba and North-West lands, to the companies named—

	ACRES
Alberta Railway and Coal Company	1,114,368
Calgary and Edmonton	2,176,000
Canadian Northern	9,907,200
Canadian Pacific	19,816,010
Great North-West Central	320,000
Manitoba and North-Western	2,752,000
Manitoba and South-Western	1,396,800
Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan . .	1,625,344
Red Deer Valley	352,000

Of these roads only four are entirely within the Territories, those, namely, of the Alberta Railway and Coal Company, the Calgary and Edmonton Railway Company, the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Company, and the Red Deer Valley Company, and the lands granted lie within the area of the proposed Province. The other roads named lie either entirely in Manitoba or partly within both Manitoba and the Territories. With respect to three of these roads, namely, the Great North-West Central, the Manitoba and North-Western and the Manitoba and South-Western, the following is noted. The whole of the line constructed by the Great North-West Central is entirely within Manitoba. An area of 708,827 acres has been reserved for this grant, of which about 703,000 acres are in the Territories, and from which the bulk of the 320,000

acres earned under the grant will have to be selected, there being only some 5,800 acres of the reserve in Manitoba. An area of Territorial lands, equal to the whole grant to the Manitoba and North-Western Company, has been reserved for the purpose of that grant, though less than one-fifth of the road constructed lies in the Territories. The line of the Manitoba and South-Western Colonisation Company is entirely within Manitoba, but an area in the Territories of about 681,000 acres has been reserved for the grant on account of this road. Of the grants to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company the balance of that on account of the construction of the main line (18,206,986 acres) is the most important. As it will be shown, only some 2,500,000 acres have been selected outside the Territories, the balance being within the Territories. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has been granted lands in aid of its Deloraine and Napinka, Glenboro and Souris, Kemnay and Estevan, and Pipestone branches amounting in all to 1,609,024 acres. A reserve approximating 1,900,000 acres, in the Battleford district of the North-West Territories of Canada, several hundred miles from the location of these branch railways, has been made for the purposes of these grants, though only about one-half of the Kemnay and Estevan branch is within the Territories, the Pipestone branch has just entered the Territories, the balance of these two roads together with the whole of the other two named being entirely without the Territories in the Province of Manitoba.

The case of the Canadian Northern Railway Company may be mentioned also, as it is extremely probable that a very considerable part of the grants to that company, which aggregate nearly 10,000,000 acres will, when located, be taken from Territorial lands, though those portions of the company's system for which the grants have been made lies entirely outside of the Territories.

These railways have been aided by the Dominion on the ground that their construction was a benefit to Canada, and the policy followed in Manitoba and the North-West Territories is in remarkable contrast to that adopted by the Dominion in all other parts of Canada. Published Government statistics show that the Dominion Government has granted aid to railways constructed and under construction, up to June 30, 1900, by way of loans and bonuses, a sum of \$166,009,303. The people of the Territories, man for man, bear an equal proportion of the cost to the Dominion of such expenditures. There are some ninety railway enterprises, each wholly within its own Province, which have been granted cash subsidies at the charge (it is again repeated) of the people of the Territories equally with those of other parts of Canada, but in the Territories, railways constructed as much in the interests of Canada as any one of the ninety referred to above, are subsidised entirely at the cost of the public domain within the Province, notwithstanding the fact that some of the roads so subsidised will not benefit the Province in any form or shape. The principle being once conceded, it must be admitted that if one is, all railways

constructed are for the benefit of Canada, whether it be the Canadian Pacific system with its six thousand and odd miles of track or the Phillipsburg Junction road, two-thirds of a mile in length. Canada should therefore bear the cost of the grants made by the Dominion and the Bill seeks to provide an equitable arrangement for transferring the burden of these and other similar grants from the Territories to the Dominion, so that the people of the Province will not be dealt with in these respects otherwise than are the people of the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and British Columbia.

In addition to the matters dealt with in the foregoing draft Bill, I have also to direct your attention to, and to press for the removal by ancillary legislation of, the exemption from taxation granted to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company under clause 16 of the schedule to Chapter 1 of the Dominion Statutes of 1881. The exemption as is well known is two-fold. First, that in the words—"The Canadian Pacific railway, and all stations and station grounds, workshops, buildings, yards and other property, rolling stock and appurtenances required and used for the construction and working thereof, and the capital stock of the company, shall be forever free from taxation by the Dominion, or by any Province to be hereafter established, or by any municipal corporation therein;" and, Second, in that part of the clause which reads—"and the lands of the company in the North-West Territories, until they are either sold or occupied, shall also be free from such taxation for twenty years after the grant thereof from the Crown." The effect of these exemptions is to prohibit any Province which may be established—or any municipal corporation therein—from requiring the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to assist in the "administration" of the country or the maintenance of "peace, order and good government" within its bounds with respect to a part of its property forever and with respect to another part for a limited period of time. This exemption falls hardly upon the people of the North-West Territories in a number of ways. The nature of the land grant to the company, in that it is spread over the whole country in small blocks of one mile square alternating with those open for homesteads, causes every dollar spent by a settler in the improvement of his homestead, where it lies within the districts reserved for the selection of the land granted on account of the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway, to enhance the value of the lands held for the company in its neighbourhood. All public expenditures made in such districts for roads, bridges and other works of a similar description improve the value of the lands still held by the company under its main line grant, the company contributing nothing on account of such lands towards the cost of the works by reason of which they are benefited.

An examination of the terms of the grant to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company shows that the exemption will bear with particular stress upon any Province established within the area referred to in the draft Bill. The paragraph lettered (a) of clause 9 in the schedule to the 1881 Canadian Pacific Railway Act (chapter 1 of the Statutes of that year) reads—

(a) The said subsidy in money is hereby divided and appropriated as follows, namely—

CENTRAL SECTION.

Assumed at 1,350 miles—

1st—900 miles at \$10,000 per mile. . . . \$9,000,000

2nd—450 “ 13,333 “ 6,000,000

\$15,000,000

EASTERN SECTION.

Assumed at 650 miles, subsidy equal to

\$15,384.61 per mile 10,000,000

\$25,000,000

And the said subsidy in land is hereby divided and appropriated as follows, subject to the reserve hereinafter provided for—

CENTRAL SECTION.

1st—900 miles at 12,500 acres per mile... 11,250,000

2nd—450 miles at 16,666.66 acres per mile 7,500,000

18,750,000

EASTERN SECTION.

Assumed at 650 miles, subsidy equal to

9,615 acres per mile 6,250,000

25,000,000

The original land grant of 25,000,000 acres has been reduced by 6,793,041 acres at a cost to Canada of \$10,189,521, thus leaving the company to receive 18,206,986 acres. In other words, the amount of that apportionment of the land grant on account of the construction of the “Eastern Section”—or that part of the railway between Callander and a point east of Red River to which the road had been constructed from Selkirk by the Government, all of which lies in the Province of Ontario—has been exchanged for cash, at the cost of the people of the Territories equally with those of every other part of Canada. Of the balance of the land grant, the company has selected some 2,500,000 acres within the Province of Manitoba, leaving the balance to be selected from the lands within the North-West Territories out of the extensive areas reserved for that purpose. This particular grant is that made on account of the construction of the “Central Section” of the railway, namely, that from Selkirk to Kamloops, which has been definitely ascertained to be a distance of 1,250 miles. This distance is divisible as follows—Manitoba, 220 miles; North-West Territories, 760 miles; British Columbia, 270 miles. It is therefore apparent that a proportionate area, based upon the mileage through the Province at the rate granted per mile through the prairie portion of the Central Section (220 miles at 12,500 acres per mile, being 2,750,000 acres) has not been taken from Manitoba lands, and that in addition to this shortage of 250,000 acres the whole of the grant earned by construction through British Columbia (at the mountain rate of 16,666.66 acres per mile) is being made out of the lands of the Territories. Even if, under any process of reasoning,

the exemption clause can be justified as regards the construction of the railway through the Territories, it is not thought that the Territories can in equity be required to bear this extra burden on account of the construction of the railway through the Provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia. If they are so required, the people of the Territories, who are individually contributing equally to the cost to Canada of the interest upon the debt created by the payment of the original bonus of \$25,000,000, the payment of \$10,189,321 for the repurchase of the land grant on account of the Eastern, or Ontario, section of the railway, together with the annual payment of \$100,000 to British Columbia for the lands conveyed to Canada under the terms of the Imperial Order in Council of May 16, 1871, "to aid in the construction of the railway," will be also liable to bear whatever the exemption from taxation under The Canadian Pacific Railway Act of 1881 may mean. By the terms of that Act the Province to be established—or any municipal corporation therein—will be prohibited from taxing the company or its property in any manner or for any reason. Unless invidious comparisons are made between the Canadian Pacific and other railway companies this will mean the involuntary relinquishment of resource to that avenue of revenue as no competing company will be liable to expend the necessarily vast sums of money required unless it has prospects of obtaining similar exemption from taxation at the hands of the Province.

The necessity for this extraordinary burden upon the people of the West is not obvious. Ample evidence exists to show that the railway was not in any sense built for the benefit of the North-West. In 1865, the Honourable George Brown voiced the opinion of the Government of the day when he stated in his place in the Parliament of Canada during the Confederation debates that "the Confederation is, therefore, clearly committed to the carrying out of both these enterprises," his reference being to the construction of the Intercolonial railway and the opening up of the communications with the North-Western Territory. "I doubt," he proceeded to say, "if there was a member of the Conference who did not consider that the opening up of the North-West and the improvement of our canal system were not as clearly for the advantage of the Lower Provinces as for the interests of Upper Canada. Indeed, one gentleman held that the Lower Provinces were more interested—they wished to get their products into the West—they wanted a back country as much as we did—they wanted to be the carriers for that great country—and they were, therefore, to say the least, as much interested in these questions as we were." But there is no need to go back beyond the solemn compact entered into between Canada and the Colony of British Columbia in 1871. The Imperial Order in Council of May 16, 1871, respecting the Province of British Columbia, sets forth as one of the terms and conditions upon which that Colony consented to enter the Confederation, the undertaking of the Government of Canada "to secure the commencement, simultaneously within two years from the date of the Union, of the construction of a railway, from the Pacific toward the Rocky Mountains, and from such point as may be selected east of the Rocky Mountains toward the Pacific, to connect the seaboard of British Columbia with the railway system of Canada; and further to secure the completion of such railway within ten years from the date of the Union." The preamble to chapters 71 and 72 of the Dominion Statutes of 1872 and chapter 1 of the Statutes of 1881 all set forth the fact

F. W. G. HAULTAIN.

1. On, from and after the first day of January, 1903, that portion of the territory known as Rupert's Land and the North-Western Territory admitted into the Union or Dominion of Canada by Her Majesty Queen Victoria by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council by Order bearing date the twenty-third day of June, 1870, under the authority of the 146th section of The British North America Act 1867, described as the Provisional Districts of Assiniboia, Saskatchewan and Alberta as the said Districts are defined by Orders of His Excellency the Governor General of the Dominion of Canada made in Council on the eighth day of May, 1882, and the second day of October, 1895, respectively; and that portion of the Provisional District of Athabasca, as the said District is defined by

Order of His Excellency the Governor General of the Dominion of Canada made in Council on the eighth day of May, 1882, and the second day of October, 1895, respectively, lying to the south of the fifty-seventh parallel of north latitude, shall be formed into and be a Province which shall be one of the Provinces of the Dominion of Canada and which shall be called the Province of

2. On, from and after the first day of January, 1903, the provisions of The British North America Act 1867, except those parts thereof which are in terms made or by reasonable intendment may be held to be specially applicable to or affect only one or more but not the whole of the Provinces under that Act composing the Dominion, and except so far as the same may be varied by this Act, shall be applicable to the Province of _____ in the same way and to the same extent as they apply to the several Provinces of Canada and as if the Province of _____ had been one of the Provinces originally united by the said Act.

3. The said Province shall be represented in the Senate of Canada by four members until it shall have according to decennial census a population of two hundred and fifty thousand souls and from thenceforth it shall be represented therein by five members and thereafter for each additional increase in population of fifty thousand souls according to decennial census there shall be an increase of one member in its representation until it is represented by twenty members.

4. The said Province shall be represented in the first instance in the House of Commons of Canada by ten members and for that purpose shall be divided by Act of Parliament or by Proclamation of the Governor General into ten electoral districts each of which shall be represented by one member: Provided that on the completion of each decennial census hereafter the representation of the said Province shall be readjusted according to the provisions of The British North America Act of 1867.

5. The Executive Council of the Province shall be composed of such persons and under such designations as the Lieutenant Governor shall from time to time think fit.

6. All powers, authorities and functions which under any law or custom which were before the coming into force of this Act vested in or exercisable by the Lieutenant Governor of the North-West Territories with the advice or with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof or in conjunction with that Council or with any member or members thereof or by the said Lieutenant Governor individually, shall as far as the same are capable of being exercised after the coming into force of this Act be vested in and shall or may be exercised by the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of _____ with the advice or with the advice and consent of or in conjunction with the Executive Council or any member or members thereof or by the Lieutenant Governor individually as the case requires, subject nevertheless to be abolished or altered by the Legislature of the Province.

7. Unless and until the Executive Government of the Province otherwise directs the seat of Government of the same shall be at _____.

8. There shall be a Legislature for the Province consisting of the Lieutenant Governor and of one House styled the Legislative Assembly of

9. The constitution of the Legislature of the North-West Territories as it exists on the first day of January, 1903, shall subject to the provisions of this Act continue to be the constitution of the Legislature of the Province of until altered under the authority of this Act; and the Legislative Assembly of the said Territories existing on the said first day of January, 1903, shall unless sooner dissolved continue as the Legislative Assembly of the Province of until the completion of the period for which it was elected.

10. In and for the Province the said Legislature may exclusively make laws in relation to irrigation and subject to any rights acquired under any Act of the Parliament of Canada before the first day of January, 1903, the property in and the right to the use of all the water at any time in any river, stream, watercourse, lake, creek, ravine, canyon, lagoon, swamp, marsh or other body of water shall on, from and after the said date belong to and be vested in the Province unless and until and except only so far as some right of some person therein or to the use thereof inconsistent with the right of the Crown and which is not a public right or a right common to the public is established.

11. In addition to all other powers the Legislative Assembly of the Province shall have the powers conferred on the Legislative Assembly of the North-West Territories by the nineteenth section of chapter twenty-two of the Acts of the Parliament of Canada passed in the fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth years of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

12. The judges of the Courts of the Province shall be selected from the bar of the Province or from the bar of some other Province in which the laws relative to property and civil rights and the procedure of the Courts are the same as in the Province of

13. Except as otherwise provided by this Act all laws in force in the North-West Territories on the first day of January, 1903, and all courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction and all legal commissions, powers and authorities existing therein on the said date shall continue as if this Act had not been passed, subject nevertheless (except with respect to such as are enacted by or exist under Acts of the Parliament of Great Britain or of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland) to be repealed, abolished or altered by the Parliament of Canada or by the Legislature of the Province according to the authority of the Parliament or of the Legislature under this Act.

14. All public officers and functionaries, judicial, administrative and ministerial, holding office in the North-West Territories on the first day of January, 1903, shall continue to hold such office in the Province of with the same duties and powers as before until otherwise ordered by the Governor General of Canada or the Lieutenant Governor of the Province according to the authority of the Governor General or the Lieutenant Governor under this Act.

15. Until altered by the Lieutenant Governor in Council the Seal of the North-West Territories shall be the Great Seal of the Province of

16. The penitentiary situate in the Province of Manitoba shall until the Parliament of Canada otherwise provides be the penitentiary for the Province of

17. Nothing in this Act shall in any way prejudice or affect the rights or properties of the Hudson's Bay Company as contained in the conditions under which that company surrendered Rupert's Land to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and all rights, privileges and properties conferred on Canada by the said conditions shall in so far as they relate to matters within the legislative authority of the Province belong to and be vested in the Province.

18. All lands belonging to the Crown situate in the Province of other than lands reserved by Statute or Order in Council for the use of Indians or for and earned by any person or corporation and lands entered for homestead or pre-emption but not granted and all sums due and payable on the first day of January, 1903, for such lands shall belong to the Province.

19. All mines, minerals, timber and royalties belonging to the Crown situate, being or arising in the Province of and all sums due and payable on the first day of January, 1903, for such mines, minerals, timber or royalties shall belong to the Province.

20. The Province shall receive and retain all the public property of the North-West Territories not otherwise disposed of in this Act.

21. All buildings in the North-West Territories belonging to Canada used or intended for court houses, jails and land titles offices and for residence and offices of the Lieutenant Governor and Government of the North-West Territories together with all appurtenances connected therewith and all moneys the proceeds from the sale or leasing of school lands in the North-West Territories and all moneys forming the assurance fund under the provisions of The Territorial Real Property Act and the Land Titles Act 1894 shall be the property of the Province of

22. The following amounts shall be allowed and paid by Canada by half yearly payments in advance as an annual subsidy to the Province, that is to say :

- (a) For the support of the Government and Legislature, fifty thousand dollars.
- (b) On an estimated population of two hundred and fifty thousand at eighty cents per head, two hundred thousand dollars, subject to be increased as hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:—A census of the Province shall be taken in every fifth year reckoning from the general decennial census of one thousand nine hundred and one and an approximate estimate of the population shall be made at equal intervals of time between

such quinquennial census and such decennial census; and whenever the population by any such census or estimate exceeds two hundred and fifty thousand which shall be the minimum on which the said allowance shall be calculated the amount of the said allowance shall be increased in accordance therewith until the population reaches one million three hundred and ninety-six thousand and ninety-one, after which there shall be no further increase.

23. The Province shall be entitled to be paid and to receive from the Government of Canada by half yearly payments in advance interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum on the excess over the sum of _____ of a sum to be ascertained by multiplying the population of the Province by 32.46 and for the purpose of this section the population of the Province shall until after the next decennial census be deemed to be two hundred and fifty thousand: Provided that immediately after the census of _____ there shall be a readjustment under this section on the basis of the population as ascertained by such census.

24. The Province shall be entitled to receive by half yearly payments in advance from the Government of Canada interest at five per cent. per annum on the sum of one dollar per acre for each acre of land in the Province granted by the Dominion otherwise than for homesteads or pre-emptions under the provisions of The Dominion Lands Act or in settlement of halfbreed claims.

REGINA, *January 11, 1902.*

The Right Hon. SIR WILFRID LAURIER, K.C.M.G.,
President of the Council,
Ottawa.

My Dear SIR WILFRID,—I am forwarding you by this mail fifteen printed copies of Mr. Haultain's letter sent you in December, as being more convenient for the use of the different Members of the Cabinet, in considering the question.

Wishing you the compliments of the season,

I am, yours truly,

ARTHUR L. SIFTON.

ARTHUR L. SIFTON, Esqre.,
Office of the Executive Council,
Regina, Assa.

OTTAWA, *January 22, 1902.*

Dear SIR,—I have the honour, by direction of the Prime Minister, to acknowledge the receipt of your favour of January 11th, and of the copies of Mr. Haultain's letter, and to state that due consideration will be given thereto. I have the honour to be,

Yours very sincerely,

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,

Private Secretary.

Right Hon SIR W. LAURIER,
Ottawa.

REGINA, *March 15, 1902.*

Legislature opens Thursday. Important that we should know nature of reply to letter of December 7 for reference in speech. Will you kindly have summary wired if possible.

F. W. G. HAULTAIN.

Hon. F. W. G. HAULTAIN,
Regina.

OTTAWA, *March 18, 1902.*

No answer can be sent until return of Minister of Interior, who is absent through illness.

WILFRID LAURIER.

Hon. F. W. G. HAULTAIN,
Regina, Assa.

OTTAWA, *March 27, 1902.*

Dear Mr. HAULTAIN,—Absence from Ottawa due to ill health has prevented me from communicating with you on the subjects discussed by you and your colleague when here respecting the financial and constitutional status of the North-West Territories. I presume, however, that you would have gathered our views from the expressions of opinion which took place during our interviews, and our conclusions will not, therefore, I trust come in the way of a surprise.

It is the view of the Government that it will not be wise at the present time to pass legislation forming the North-West Territories into a Province or Provinces. Some of the reasons leading to this view may be found in the fact that the population of the Territories is yet sparse; that the rapid increase in population now taking place will in a short time alter the conditions to be dealt with very materially; and that there is a considerable divergence of opinion respecting the question whether there should be one province only or more than one province. Holding this view, therefore, it will not be necessary for me to discuss the details of the draft bill which you presented as embodying your views.

Respecting the present financial requirements, the question of an increase in your subsidy is now receiving consideration, but the result cannot, as you are aware, be communicated until the estimates are brought before Parliament. This I have every reason to hope will take place in a very short time.

Believe me, dear Mr. Haultain;

Yours very truly,

CLIFFORD SIFTON.

Hon. CLIFFORD SIFTON,
Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa, Ont.

REGINA, *April 2, 1902.*

Dear Mr. SIFTON,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th of March, conveying the decision of the Government with regard to the financial and constitutional questions which have been the

subject of discussion during the past year and a half. So far from your conclusions not coming as a surprise as you suggest, I must say quite frankly that the decision of the Government has come not only as a surprise, but as a deep disappointment as well. In your letter of the 21st of March, 1901, you say:

"I may say that I realise very fully the difficulties of the position in which the Government and Legislative Assembly of the North-West Territories is placed, and I admit that there is very much in the suggestions which are made in your letter and in the memorial regarding the necessity of a change in the constitutional and financial position of the Territories.

"Without at the present moment committing myself to any positive statement I am prepared to say that the time has arrived when the question of organising the Territories on the Provincial basis ought to be the subject of full consideration. It would appear to me that the better way of bringing the matter to a more definite position would be to arrange for a conference upon the subject between the representatives of your Government and a Committee of Council representing the Federal Government."

Again on the fifth of April, 1901, you write:

"The latter portion of the Session of Parliament here finds all the Members of the Government extremely busy, and it would be hopeless to expect from them that mature and careful consideration of the various and important subjects which will require to be debated and settled in connection with the establishment of the Territories as a Province or upon a Provincial basis. I think I shall therefore be compelled to ask you to defer the discussion until after Parliament has prorogued."

These opinions and the long delay that followed, in order to choose a convenient time for that "mature and careful consideration of the various and important subjects which will require to be debated and settled in connection with the establishment of the Territories as a Province or upon a Provincial basis," led us to suppose that when the subject was finally taken up it would be taken up with a view to immediate settlement. The written statements, which have been made by me, must have proved conclusively that the necessity for the change was a pressing one and that we had arrived at a point when our constitutional and financial position was not adequate to the proper performance of the duties devolving upon us. Recognising this state of affairs we have gone to the Dominion Government and have said: "If you cannot or will not deal with the questions which have arisen in the Territories give us the powers and the income which would justly accompany those powers and allow us to work out our own salvation" To this you answer: "That it is the view of the Government that it will not be wise at the present time to pass legislation forming the North-West Territories into a Province or Provinces." One of the reasons given for this position is: "That the population of the Territories is sparse." I might point out that we have at least ten times the population of Manitoba when it was erected into a Province, and a larger population than that Province had so lately as 1891; a considerably larger population than the Province of Prince Edward Island, and with the immigration of the present season a considerably larger population than the Province of British Columbia according to the late census. Another

reason advanced is: "That the rapid increase in population now taking place will in a short time alter the conditions to be dealt with very materially." This rapid increase in population is one of the principal reasons why we are asking to be formed into a Province, in order that we may be able to deal with the new conditions that it brings about. The longer it goes on without the change the more aggravated the present difficulties will become.

With regard to the divergence of opinion as to one or more Provinces, I might say that that is a difficulty which will always exist, and which any postponement of action will not remove.

I must also say on behalf of the North-West Government that after having been asked to meet a subcommittee of the Privy Council and to state our case not only verbally but in writing, it is extremely unsatisfactory that the Government has come to the conclusion: "That it will not be necessary to discuss the details of the draft bill which embodied our views." This is a conclusion to the negotiations which have been held which we could hardly have expected considering the importance of the subject discussed and the formal manner in which the discussion has taken place.

We cannot but regret that the Government has not been able to recognise the urgent necessity for the change that has been asked and can only trust that as you have denied us the opportunity of helping ourselves you will be at least impressed with the necessity and the duty, which is now yours, of meeting the pressing necessities of these rapidly developing Territories. While we may, in your opinion, without inconvenience mark time constitutionally, we cannot do without the transportation facilities, the roads, the bridges, the schools and the other improvements which our rapidly growing population imperatively requires, and at once. Whether we are made into a Province or not, our financial necessities are just as real, and in conclusion I can only trust that when the question of an increase to our subsidy is receiving consideration, more weight will be given to our representations in that respect than has been given to our requests for constitutional changes.

I am, yours faithfully,

F. W. G. HAULTAIN.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Hon. CLIFFORD SIFTON,
Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa, Ont.

REGINA, *January 31, 1903.*

Dear Mr. SIFTON,—At various times during the past year whilst I was in England one or other of my colleagues in the Territorial Government discussed Territorial questions with you, and on my return I met you in Ottawa with Mr. A. L. Sifton for the same purpose. More recently I had an opportunity of discussing these questions at some length with you in Regina, and I have also read a report of a speech made by you here in which you gave expression to your views upon the same subjects. As Parliament will be meeting at an early date, I think it will bring these matters to a definite issue.

I agree to the fullest extent with all that has been—or can be—said respecting the advantage to the Territories to be gained by the introduction

into the Dominion Government of a gentleman so well versed in all our affairs as is my friend Mr. Ross, to whom, it is generally understood, your references in that connection are made, as your united influence should have a marked and beneficial effect upon the destinies of this part of Canada. I must, however, say that I have heard and read with great concern your opinion to the effect that it is desirable to postpone action upon the Memorial of the Legislative Assembly of May 2, 1900, and the claims of the Territories founded thereon. The necessities are so urgent and the movement in favour of Provincial Institutions is so unanimous, that I should like, if possible, to convey to your mind an adequate appreciation of the significance of the movement and of the unfortunate effect which its neglect or repression will have upon the North-West. You are reported in *The Regina Leader* of the twenty-second instant, as having stated in a meeting of your friends here that—

. . . a very cursory and elementary discussion and consideration of the subject would show that there were a great many difficulties, a great many important questions, to be dealt with when the subject is before the Federal Parliament. . . . It was not a very vital point whether the Territories were formed into a Province this year or next year; but it was vital as to what the terms were on which the constitution was framed. . . .

Further on in the report it is stated that you said that you—

. . . had impressed upon Mr. Haultain that what was of importance was that when the terms were settled they should commend themselves to the great majority of the people, and that the terms should be loyally supported, and not lead to agitation year after year for other terms. . . .

Whilst what you say respecting terms is very true, I cannot agree with what you are reported as having said respecting the time at which provincial institutions should be introduced into this section of the Dominion. Time—an early time, the earliest time—is of the essence of this contract, and it is our opinion that the best time is the present. Without entering into any further argument on that point here, I must say that it does not seem to me that sufficient justification for postponing the consideration and settlement of the questions involved in the Provincial question—which would appear to be the present general attitude of the Federal Government—has been established. I have before me your letter of March 27, 1902, in which it is stated that—

It is the view of the (Dominion) Government that it will not be wise at the present time to pass legislation forming the North-West Territories into a Province or Provinces.

Your letter goes on to say:

Some of the reasons leading to this view may be found in the fact that the population of the Territories is yet sparse; that the rapid increase in population now taking place will in a short time alter the conditions to be dealt with very materially; and that there is a considerable divergence of opinion respecting the question whether there should be one Province only or more than one Province.

Upon these grounds you stated last year, as the opinion of the Dominion Government, that you did not deem it necessary to discuss the details of the draft bill presented by me as embodying the views of the Government of the Territories upon this subject. I presume that it is not necessary for me to elaborate an argument to you in support of our main theme that the time is ripe for a change in the constitutional position of the Territories. Just one year before writing the letter quoted above, and nearly two years before the present time of writing, you informed me, in a letter dated at Ottawa on March 21, 1901, that you realised—

... very fully the difficulties of the position in which the Government and Legislative Assembly of the North-West Territories is placed. . . . and you admitted then—

... that there is very much in the suggestions which are made in your letter and in the Memorial regarding the necessity for a change in the constitutional and financial position of the Territories.

In the same letter—written two years ago—you informed me that, without committing yourself to any positive statement, you were—

... prepared to say that the time has arrived when the question of organising the Territories on the Provincial basis ought to be the subject of full consideration.

It is true that you arranged and brought about a conference between a Committee of the Privy Council and members of the Territorial Government, but no one can be more familiar than yourself with the reasons which led the Dominion Government to adopt the position set forth in your letter of March 27 last. What those reasons were in full does not yet openly appear, and I feel it incumbent upon me to say that, in view of all the conversations and correspondence had upon this subject, in view of the official negotiations held, upon request, as a result of those conversations and that correspondence, and also in view of the circumstances surrounding the whole of the questions involved, I have been forced to the conclusion that those reasons which the Dominion Government has not yet seen fit to place before the Territorial Government and Legislature must have been more cogent than those set forth in your letter of last March. For take those reasons seriatim. First, "the fact that the population of the Territories is yet sparse." It is to that fact that we owe in large measure our present financial disabilities. It is to the second reason given, namely, "the rapid increase in population," and the consequent and continuous material alteration in our conditions, that our administrative difficulties are due, while that same rapid increase has a very direct influence upon our financial needs, not the least of which is the necessity for some other provision for expenditure upon matters properly chargeable to "capital" account than by taking the money required from current revenue.

There is nothing new in these statements. They have, supported by details more or less full, been laid before you each successive year since your accession to office, as reasons for asking the Federal Government to take such measures as are calculated to afford relief from the intolerable position in which we are placed, and it comes as a surprise to us to find the reasons we have advanced to you for so many years in succession to support our claim to fair and just treatment put forward as "some of the reasons" for the refusal of the Dominion Government to even take our claims into consideration.

The last reason advanced in your letter for the Government's inaction, that, namely, "there is a considerable divergence of opinion respecting the question whether there should be one Province only or more than one Province," has been very definitely answered by the people of the Territories. With my proposition to the Government having been disseminated in every way possible through the length and breadth of the country beforehand, the people of the Territories elected representatives to a new Legislature on May 21 last. In my address to my own constituents, which was reproduced, I believe, in every newspaper published in the West, I said—

At the present time the Government of the Territories is engaged in negotiations with the Dominion Government leading to the establishment of a part of the Territories upon the provincial basis. Apart from all other considerations, financial necessity has forced this question to the front. A rapidly increasing population has caused the present revenues of the Territories to become totally inadequate to meet the public demands and in the opinion of the Government the only solution of the difficulties now being met with is to be found in the larger powers and income which go with the Provincial status upon proper terms. Larger powers, it is true, mean larger responsibilities, but these same larger powers will carry with them the ability to discharge any duty that can be placed upon the people of the West.

The Government has presented to the Federal authorities the claims of the people of the Territories in a document which has been published and is being widely distributed. In that document the Territorial Government has expressed its opinion in favour of the organisation of one Province only. Action upon the whole question has been postponed by the Dominion Government, principally upon the ground that there is a "divergence of opinion respecting the question whether there should be one Province only or more than one Province"—a question which in the last resort is one for the Dominion Government to settle. The opinion of the Territorial Government is based upon the fact that in the past one Government and one Legislature have found no difficulty in conducting the affairs of the country other than such as arose from the inadequacy of the revenue, and it is not anticipated that any difficulty which cannot be met will arise in the future. There is a widespread and well founded opinion existing throughout Canada against what has been called "over-Government," or "multiplicity of Governments," and there appears to be no substantial reason for the formation of more than one Province in the Territories at the present time. Much less is there any reason for considering that other proposition which has been made on the part of the Province of Manitoba, namely, the division of the people of the Territories by including within the limits of that Province a considerable portion of the present district of Assiniboia, for the whole sentiment of the people concerned is against that proposal. Upon this phase of the question, at least, there is no divergence of opinion. Even should there be any material divergence of opinion in the Territories on the one or more Province question—and there undoubtedly is some—the result of the election can only demonstrate and accentuate the fact. The Territorial Government, however, has indicated to the Federal Government what it believes to be the opinion held by a very large majority of the people of the Territories as promising to be in the best interests of the country as a whole. Whilst this is so, it is at the same time to be clearly understood that though the Government's opinion has been formed after careful consideration of all the facts before it, such is its strong conviction that Provincial establishment upon the general terms proposed is imperatively required, and at the earliest possible date, that it does not consider the question of one or more Provinces to be of paramount importance in view of the magnitude of the other questions involved. These questions deal with the things which the Government on behalf of the people of the Territories has claimed must of right belong to any Province established in the West, and which were practically unanimously approved by the Legislature at its last session. They are briefly—

- (1) Equal rights with all the other Provinces of the Dominion and the same financial consideration that has been given to those Provinces;
- (2) Control of the public domain in the West, by the West and for the West;
- (3) Compensation for the alienation of any part of the public domain for purely federal purposes; and
- (4) The removal of the unjust and onerous Canadian Pacific Railway exemption from taxation.

These are the matters that the Government of the Territories is now fighting for, and these are the matters upon which your judgment is invited in my appeal to you for re-election as your representative in the Legislature. A similar appeal is being made in every constituency in the country by every candidate whose election will give support to the Government at this critical period in the history of the Territories. The issue is plain, and it is for the people of the Territories to decide.

On the question of the establishment of Provincial institutions in the West the Assembly, in May, 1900, was unanimous, and the result of the elections in May, 1902, demonstrated definitely that the Assembly clearly represented public opinion throughout the Territories upon that subject. As I stated in my address, "the issue is plain;" I do not know how it could have been made plainer. The people have decided and their

decision is found in the fact that not only am I offered the support of a greater proportion of the members of the House than I have ever had before, but also that 24 out of the 25 members of the last House who sought re-election (and who all voted "yea" on the Resolution of May 2, 1900) were returned at the top of the polls in their respective districts. I may also say that the result of the election has justified my statement that it could only demonstrate and accentuate the fact that there undoubtedly is some divergence of opinion in the Territories upon the one or more Province question. There are probably a few members of the new Legislature who support the view of two Provinces but they are not united as to the manner in which the Territories should be divided. Annexation of any part to Manitoba has not a single advocate in the House, while an overwhelming majority of the constituencies has pronounced in favour of one Province.

I will go further and say that the people of the Territories practically unanimously voted for the establishment of the country upon the Provincial basis. The manner in which that shall be done is, to again quote from my address, "a question which in the last resort is one for the Dominion Government to settle." At the request of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in my letter of December 7, 1901, I placed on record the views of the Government of the Territories as to the matters which should receive consideration, and at the same time condensed those views in the form of a draft Bill. Since then, with a full knowledge of the facts, the people of the Territories have elected new representatives, a large majority of whom support and approve those views. So that I am free to claim—as I do—that the people of the Territories have given their answer to the statement, expressed on behalf of the Dominion Government, that they are not united on the question of Provincial establishment. I have admitted that there are divergencies of opinion upon details of the question, as there are upon all questions in which any community is interested, but there is certainly no divergence of opinion upon the question of the establishment of Provincial institutions in the Territories upon fair, just and equitable terms, analogous to those upon which the older Provinces have been dealt with. We are seeking no favours—we but request that we be fairly dealt with. We have nothing new to lay before the Government, nothing but what has already been stated, save only that the conditions are growing more intolerable, the financial stringency is more accentuated, and our constitutional inability to do anything to help ourselves still more marked. We claim—as we have always claimed—that our sparse population, as well as its present rapid increase, are factors in our public life urgently calling for the early attention of Parliament with a view to dealing adequately with our disabilities, and it has already been sufficiently demonstrated that there is no warrant for the belief that the people of the Territories are not sufficiently alive to their own wellbeing as not to be practically a unit upon this question.

In a letter, addressed to you on January 30, 1901, I said "that financial embarrassments rather than constitutional aspirations" led us to request the full Provincial powers. I might now say that we are driven by both reasons. Financial necessities have developed constitutional aspirations, but apart from the purely financial aspect of the case we demand that system of government under which we shall have as full opportunities for the exercise of our citizenship as our fellow citizens in

the Provinces. The local Government and Legislature should have full and free scope of action left to them on many subjects which relate to the prosperity and happiness of the country and the North-West will not be satisfied until this is granted.

This letter will be presented to you by Mr. Bulyea, and I have to earnestly ask that you will be so good as to afford him an opportunity to present to both yourself and Sir Wilfrid Laurier such supplementary remarks as may seem to him to be required to make clear the views of the Government upon this—to the Territories—most momentous matter.

In conclusion I would once more urge upon your consideration the questions involved in the whole subject of the future welfare of the Territories, in the hope that such consideration will result in the introduction of legislation dealing with these matters at the coming session of Parliament.

I am, dear Mr. Sifton,

Yours very sincerely,

F. W. G. HAULTAIN.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

The Right Honourable

SIR WILFRID LAURIER, G.C.M.G.,

President of the Privy Council,
Ottawa.

REGINA, *February 3, 1903.*

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose a Memorandum supplementary to the printed statement submitted to you on December 7, 1901, relating to the establishment of Provincial Institutions in the North-West Territories.

The large immigration of the year just closed, together with the prospect of a still larger immigration in the present year and the years to follow, make it necessary for me to change some of the figures in the printed statement referred to.

The Memorandum will refer by number to the sections in the draft Bill submitted in the printed statement, and may be considered as supplementary to, or amending, the explanatory memorandum appended to each section of the draft.

I might say with regard to the financial clauses of the draft Bill that they are based, of course, upon the law and the practice prevailing at the present time. Should the demands made by the Inter-provincial Conference be acceded to by your Government our subsidies would presumably be paid upon the same basis.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. W. G. HAULTAIN.

REGINA, *February 3, 1903.*

[MEMORANDUM.]

Section 4. In the printed statement a request for an initial Parliamentary representation of ten, based upon expectation of population, is made,

The immigration for the past two years, as shown by the Reports of the Department of the Interior, added to the population as shown by the last census, would give us a present population of 250,000; that means that we are at the present moment entitled to a representation of ten members in the House of Commons.

The estimated increase for the present year of 100,000 would entitle us to four additional members by the end of the year, or, as the immigration season closes in the early summer, it would be fair to say that before Parliament prorogues the Territories will be entitled, on actual population, to a representation of fourteen members.

As there is every indication that the movement of population into the Territories will continue in larger proportions for some years to come, it is fair to presume that long before the next census is taken our representation in Parliament will be very much less, proportionately to population, than that of any other portion of Canada.

A very conservative estimate for the year 1904 and the years following to the date of the next census would be an increase of 250,000, which would mean a population of not less than 600,000 at the end of the year 1910. Estimating that these figures are based upon reasonable expectations, we should be granted a representation of not less than twenty until the next census is taken, after which, of course, the provisions of The British North America Act would govern.

Section 22.—The amounts mentioned in clause (b) of this section should be changed as follows: The per capita allowance at the rate of eighty cents should be paid on an initial population of 400,000, estimated on the figures set forth in the supplementary note to section 4.

Section 23.—As the legislation creating the new Province cannot reasonably be expected to come into effect until the latter part of the present year, the debt allowance should be paid upon an initial population of 350,000, based upon expectations already mentioned.

[TELEGRAM.]

To HON. F. G. HAULTAIN, Regina.

OTTAWA, Ont., *Feb. 5, 1903.*

Have arranged for Committee of Council to meet yourself and Mr. Bulyea on question of financial grant for coming year. Think you should bring your accountant with full details of proposed expenditure for next year.

CLIFFORD SIFTON.

The Hon. CLIFFORD SIFTON,
Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

REGINA, *February 11, 1903.*

Dear Mr. SIFTON,—When I received your telegram announcing the appointment of the subcommittee of Council to confer with Mr. Bulyea and me on the North-West financial questions I was under the impression that Mr. Bulyea, having been in Ottawa about that date, was aware of the intended appointment. Since then I have had both letters and telegrams from him which would lead me to suppose that he does not know

about the appointment, and, as he will not return to Ottawa from New Brunswick until next Monday or Tuesday, I must ask you to postpone any meeting of the subcommittee until after that date. Any day after Tuesday the 17th instant will suit us, and the earliest day after then that is most convenient to you will be most convenient for us.

I should like to ask the consideration by the subcommittee of Council of our Provincial proposition. The question of financial assistance this year will, of course, necessarily be discussed, whether the Government decide to take action on the Provincial question or not, as in any event, the present system would remain in existence this year, or at least for the greater part of it. The question is such an important one and the necessity so urgent that in addition to any statement on the subject which I have already made I would again urge on you the importance of its immediate settlement.

Yours faithfully,

F. W. G. HAULTAIN.

PRIVY COUNCIL.

The Hon. F. W. G. HAULTAIN,
Premier North-West Territories,
Regina, N.W.T.

OTTAWA, 9th *February*, 1903.

SIR,—By direction of the Right Honourable the President of Council, I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 3rd February instant, relating to the establishment of Provincial Institutions in the North-West Territories.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN J. MCGEE,

Clerk of the Privy Council.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Hon. F. W. G. HAULTAIN,
Attorney General and Premier,
Regina, Assa., N.W.T.

OTTAWA, 16th *February*, 1903.

SIR,—I have the honour, by direction, to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 3rd instant, addressed to the Right Honourable Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Prime Minister, which has been referred to the Minister of the Interior, and in which you enclose a memorandum supplementary to the printed statement submitted to the Premier on the 7th December, 1901, in regard to the establishment of Provincial Institutions in the North-West Territories.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. G. KEYS,

Secretary.

Rideau Club,
OTTAWA, 19 March, 1903.

The Hon. CLIFFORD SIFTON,
Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

Dear Mr. SIFTON,—As I have remained over here for some days since I last saw you, you may possibly have addressed me to Regina with respect to the result of the recent interview of Mr. Bulyea and myself with the subcommittee of Council regarding North-West affairs. In case no decision has yet been arrived at or communicated to me, may I ask you to let me have, if possible, before your departure for England, a final reply (addressed to Regina) on behalf of the Government to our request for the creation of a Province and for larger financial assistance in the meantime.

Yours faithfully,
F. W. G. HAULTAIN.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Hon. F. W. G. HAULTAIN, OTTAWA, 21st March, 1903.
Regina, Assa.

My Dear HAULTAIN,—I sent a note over to the Rideau Club but found you were gone. The question of your financial arrangements was up for discussion today, and Mr. Fielding will communicate with you. The arrangement suggested will, I think, prove reasonably satisfactory.

Yours faithfully,
CLIFFORD SIFTON.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL,
REGINA, April 15, 1903.

The Right Honourable
SIR WILFRID LAURIER, G.C.M.G.,
President Privy Council,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear SIR WILFRID LAURIER,—Shortly before Mr. Sifton left for England he wrote me a note saying that the subcommittee of Council, appointed to deal with North-West affairs, had had a final meeting, and that I should hear from Mr. Fielding what the Government intended to do.

When in Ottawa, I pointed out to Mr. Sifton and to the subcommittee of Council that it was important that we should be made aware of the intentions of the Government at as early a date as possible. The North-West Legislature will meet on Thursday, as the session could not be postponed any longer, owing to the statutory necessity for meeting within one year of last session. We have not, as yet, heard from Mr. Fielding, and we shall be obliged to meet our Legislature on Thursday next without having any idea at all as to the amount of money which will be available for legislative appropriation this year. May I ask you to see that we are informed as soon as possible of the result of our interview with you.

I am enclosing a copy of a letter, addressed to Mr. Sifton, for the information of the Government, to which I referred in my interview with the subcommittee and which, no doubt, you have already seen.

It deals exclusively with the question of Provincial Institutions in the Territories: and I would again, on behalf of my colleagues, earnestly ask your consideration of our request.

With regard to our Vote, I might add to anything I have already said and written on the subject, that the immigration this season is even larger than any estimate previously formed, and that the necessities created by this large increase in our population will be greater than those indicated by me in my statement which was written at the request of the subcommittee and addressed to Mr. Sifton on the twenty-first day of February last.

I would also, in Mr. Sifton's absence, ask for your particular attention to our request for a Vote supplementary to the Vote for the current year. Whatever amount the Government may decide to give us for the year beginning on the 1st July next, it will be quite inadequate for the purposes of the year for which it is voted, and will leave us, so far as the conditions of last year and the necessities for the first six months of this year, in a very awkward position. As I pointed out to the subcommittee we were obliged last year, not only on account of the unexpectedly large increase to our population, but also on account of floods and other untoward conditions, to undertake the large amount of work—imperatively necessary at the time—on the credit of the small amount of money payable to us in the beginning of January, for the first six months of this year. Nothing but the most urgent necessity, I admit, could have justified this expenditure, but we are quite confident that the conditions of the past season were an absolute justification of our action.

These circumstances constitute the grounds for our request, not only for a large increase to our grant for the coming Dominion fiscal year, but for a substantial supplementary Vote to meet the actual necessities of the present moment.

To sum up, I beg to ask for an early reply to our request: First, for the granting of Provincial Institutions to the Territories; Secondly, for a Vote supplementary to the North-West grant for the current year; and Thirdly, for a largely increased Vote for the year 1903-1904.

Yours faithfully,

F. W. G. HAULTAIN.

[TELEGRAM.]

Hon. F. W. G. HAULTAIN,
Regina, N.W.T.

OTTAWA, *April* 16, 1903.

Government will place in supplementary estimates for coming year two hundred and fifty thousand dollars to cover the over expenditure of these Territories and also recommend to Parliament an advance of capital account up to five hundred thousand dollars from time to time for approved public works. The two bridges which have been specially arranged for to be charged to the capital advance. It will be better that all bridges in Territories be left to the Territorial Government. Please treat this as confidential for a few days until you can arrange to have it dealt with by Order in Council

W. S. FIELDING.

[TELEGRAM.]

Hon. W. S. FIELDING,
Ottawa.

REGINA, *April 17, 1903.*

Supplementary vote quite satisfactory if made supplementary to current year. Other propositions absolutely unsatisfactory in method and amount. Conditions here require large increase to annual grant for coming Dominion fiscal year apart from question of capital advance, for which we have made no request. In case capital advance is made unrestricted disposal by local legislature must be allowed and we should strongly protest against any part of cost of replacing Macleod and Lethbridge bridges, both Federal undertakings, being charged. Writing.
F. W. G. HAULTAIN.

[TELEGRAM.]

F. W. G. HAULTAIN,
Regina, N.W.T.

OTTAWA, *April 20, 1903.*

Will await your letter before taking further action.

W. S. FIELDING.

The Hon. F. W. G. HAULTAIN,
Regina, Assa.

OTTAWA, *20th April, 1903.*

Dear Mr. HAULTAIN,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your favour of the 15th instant. As Mr. Fielding has communicated with you already by wire on the subject therein mentioned, I do not suppose that it requires any further reply.

Believe me, yours very sincerely,
WILFRID LAURIER.

Extract from letter dated April 20, 1903, addressed to the Hon. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance, signed F. W. G. Haultain.

* * * * *

I trust that the further consideration of this whole subject promised in your telegram of this date will result in some more definite recognition of our necessities than has hitherto been evidenced. The one and the best solution of all these difficulties has, on several occasions of late, been suggested to the Dominion Government, and it seems to me that I might well close this communication by an expression of the opinion that just so long as the Provincial status is withheld from the Territories will it be necessary for the Government of the Territories to direct attention with increasing force and emphasis to the present unsatisfactory manner of making financial provision for the public requirements of the country.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Gilbert John Elliott, Earl of Minto and Viscount Melgund, of Melgund, County of Forfar, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Baron Minto, of Minto, County of Roxburgh, in the Peerage of Great Britain, Baronet of Nova Scotia, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, etc., etc., Governor General of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

We, His Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Assembly of the North-West Territories of Canada, in session assembled, humbly approach Your Excellency for the purpose of representing—

That by an Address dated on the second day of May in the year one thousand nine hundred, a copy of which is attached hereto, the Legislative Assembly pointed out that repeated representations had been made, in various ways, to the Government of Canada with a view to obtaining just and equitable assistance towards providing for the proper and effective administration of affairs in those Territories and for the public necessities of their rapidly increasing population, and that such representations had been met by intermittent and insufficient additions to the annual grant, the provision so made by the Parliament of Canada never bearing any adequate proportion to the financial obligations imposed by the enlargement and development of the political institutions created by itself;

That by the said Address, the Legislative Assembly humbly prayed that Your Excellency would be graciously pleased to cause an inquiry to be made into the position of the Territories, financial and otherwise, and to cause such action to be taken as would provide for their present and immediate welfare and good government, as well as the due fulfilment of the duties and obligations of Government and Legislation assumed with respect to these Territories by the Parliament of Canada, and it was furthermore humbly prayed that Your Excellency would be also graciously pleased to order inquiries to be made and accounts taken with a view to the settlement of the terms and conditions upon which the Territories or any part thereof should be established as a Province;

That since the passing of the said Address further representations have been made in various ways to Your Excellency's Government with regard to the financial and constitutional position of the Territories;

That during the past three years the immediate necessities of the Territories have been vastly increased by a remarkable immigration movement, which is still going on;

That no adequate response has been made to the repeated requests for the financial assistance necessary for the proper and effective administration of the affairs of these Territories and for the public necessities of their rapidly increasing population;

That the Legislative Assembly, representing, as it does, the unanimous opinion of the people of the Territories, believes that nothing short of that system of government enjoyed by our fellow citizens in the Provinces will afford a solution of the Legislative and financial difficulties which confront it;

Therefore we do humbly pray that Your Excellency in Council will cause such action to be taken as will provide for the present and immediate financial necessities of the Territories and will further provide for

the establishment of Provincial Institutions in the Territories upon fair and just terms analogous to those upon which the old Provinces have been dealt with;

All of which we humbly pray Your Excellency to take into Your Excellency's gracious and favourable consideration.

A. B. GILLIS,
*Speaker of the Legislative Assembly
of the North-West Territories.*

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY CHAMBERS,
REGINA, *April 24, 1903.*

The Honourable
The Secretary of State,
Ottawa.

REGINA, *April 24, 1903.*

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith for transmission to His Excellency the Governor General, the enclosed Address to His Excellency, from the Legislative Assembly of the North-West Territories, upon the present constitutional and financial condition of the North-West Territories.

I have, etc.,

A. E. FORGET,
Lieutenant Governor.

OTTAWA, *29th April, 1903.*

His Honour
The Lieutenant Governor of the North-West Territories,
Regina, N.W.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 24th instant, enclosing an Address to His Excellency from the Legislative Assembly of the North-West Territories upon the present constitutional and financial condition of the North-West Territories, and to state that the same has been duly submitted to the Governor General in Council.

I have, etc.,

P. PELLETIER,
Acting Under-Secretary of State.

REGINA, *June 2, 1903.*

The Right Hon. Sir. WILFRID LAURIER, G.C.M.G.,
President Privy Council,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour on behalf of the North-West Government to again ask for a reply to the requests set out in my letter to you of the 15th April last. Acknowledging that letter on the 20th April you say "As Mr. Fielding has communicated with you already by wire on the subject therein mentioned, I do not suppose that it requires any further reply." Mr. Fielding's telegram of the 16th April was a confidential and informal proposition and only dealt with the financial position. On

the 17th April I telegraphed Mr. Fielding our objections to his proposition, and informed him that I was writing on the subject. On the 20th April Mr. Fielding telegraphed "Will await your letter before taking further action." My letter to Mr. Fielding was dated the 20th April. On the 25th April the Territorial Legislature adjourned for six weeks to await the decision of the Federal Government with regard to the North-West grant, and up to the present time no further communication on the subject has been received by us. In further reference to your letter of the 20th April I beg to point out that Mr. Fielding's telegram does not deal with the most important part of my letter of the 16th April, namely, our request for Provincial Institutions, and I would most respectfully urge that our representations on this important question merit some further reply than can be gathered by implication from the fact that Mr. Fielding does not refer to them.

I have, etc.,

F. W. G. HAULTAIN.

The Hon. F. W. G. HAULTAIN,
President of the Executive Council,
Regina, N.W.T.

OTTAWA, 8th June, 1903.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd instant. The Minister of Finance has, by this time, communicated with you respecting the financial grant to be given to the North-West Legislature.

With regard to your further request that legislation be introduced this session conferring on the Territories full provincial organisation, I have had the honour to discuss the matter with the members of the House of Commons from the Territories. I have asked them to consider whether it would be advisable to have such legislation introduced this year. We are, as you know, introducing a Redistribution measure at the present session, and we are giving to the Territories a much larger representation in the House of Commons than they would be entitled to were they to become organised at once as a province. In fact the Bill which we have introduced allows to the Territories a representation in the House of Commons of ten members. Were they to be admitted at once as a province, they would be entitled to only six members. It would be a question of extreme difficulty and complications to give to the Territories at the same time all the advantages of full provincial organisation without the corresponding disadvantages.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Yours truly,

WILFRID LAURIER.

The Right Hon. Sir WILFRID LAURIER, G.C.M.G.,
President Privy Council,
Ottawa, Ont.

REGINA, June 15, 1903.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the Eighth instant relating to the question of Provincial Institutions in the Territories, and to express regret on the part of the North-West

Government that that question has again been put on one side for a reason which seems quite foreign to the subject.

With all deference to the opinion expressed by you, I cannot see that the representation proposed to be given to the Territories under the Redistribution Bill could be in any way affected by the passing of concurrent legislation granting the Provincial status to the Territories.

The provisions of the B.N.A. Act relating to representation would not, I submit, apply to a Province which, at the earliest, could only come into existence at the same time as the Redistribution Bill became law. Even if legislation creating a Province were introduced at the present session of Parliament, the actual coming into existence of the Province would necessarily be postponed for some months to enable Territorial affairs to be wound up, and thus any question with regard to representation and the effect of the B.N.A. Act would be removed. I might also remind you that upon the admission of British Columbia into the Confederation and upon the creation of the Province of Manitoba larger representation was given than these two Provinces were respectively entitled to under the B.N.A. Act.

You say that you have discussed the question of Provincial organisation with the Members of the House of Commons from the Territories and have asked them to consider whether it would be advisable to have such legislation introduced this year. Your letter does not make it clear what the opinion of those gentlemen is, but I feel justified in asserting that that opinion was not in accord with the wishes of the people they represent unless it supported the claims made by us which are unanimously endorsed by the North-West Legislature, and were practically unanimously endorsed by the people of the North-West Territories at the General Elections in May, 1902. The question of larger representation in the Federal Parliament is without doubt an important one, but the infinitely more urgent question of Provincial organisation should not be subordinated to it. The two questions are quite separate and independent, and cannot, I think I have shown, affect one another. Under any circumstances, however, the obtaining of Provincial powers is in our opinion of much greater importance to the people of the Territories than additional representation in a Parliament whose failure to fulfil the duties and obligations it has assumed with regard to the North-West is one of our strongest reasons for demanding Home Rule.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. W. G. HAULTAIN.

CORRESPONDENCE

Between the Federal and Territorial Governments respecting
the amount to be appropriated by Parliament for expen-
diture by the Government of the Territories during the
calendar year 1903.

(Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.)

Hon. CLIFFORD SIFTON,
Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa, Ont.

REGINA, *December 17, 1902.*

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith a statement of the amounts estimated to be required for expenditure by the Government of the Territories during the calendar year 1903, supported by brief explanations of the nature of the public services to which it is proposed to apply the moneys when appropriated. These amounts are as follows:

Civil Government.....	\$ 80,000.00
Legislation	45,000.00
Administration of Justice and Ordinances.....	20,000.00
Public Works.....	400,000.00
Education	250,000.00
Agriculture and Statistics	50,000.00
Hospitals, Charities and Public Health.....	25,000.00
Miscellaneous services not grouped above.....	10,000.00
	\$880,000.00

In addition to public necessities calling for immediate attention which will require expenditures aggregating, at a most moderate computation, the sum of \$880,000.00, the Government of the Territories has also to make provision for meeting a deficit upon the current year's work amounting to \$250,000.00. The moiety of the Parliamentary appropriation for the year 1902-3 falling due on January 1 next will be applied to meet this deficit, so that the necessity for asking Parliament to supplement its appropriation for "Government of the North-West Territories" for the current Dominion fiscal year, in order that funds may be provided whereby the Government of the Territories can carry on the public affairs entrusted to it, is earnestly impressed upon you. The deficit above referred to was entirely created by the extraordinary climatic conditions which prevailed in every part of the Territories during the months of May, June and July last, when no less than 140 bridges, large and small, were carried away and destroyed by floods. The exceptional rainfall reported several times to have amounted to over 3½ inches in the course of one storm in various portions of the West was the prime cause of great destruction to public and private property.

You are probably aware that the Dominion Public Works Department is now making arrangements to replace two large and valuable bridges near the towns of Lethbridge and Macleod, which works that Department estimates will cost in the neighbourhood of \$90,000.00. It is true that these are the largest and most expensive bridges that were affected by the floods this year, but it is submitted that the mere fact that 140 bridges were destroyed, and replaced wherever possible, is sufficient warrant in itself for calling upon the Dominion Government to view the financial position of the Territories in a more favourable light than has hitherto obtained.

The principal items in the above estimates are those for Public Works (\$400,000.00) and Education (\$250,000.00). Public works in the Territories almost entirely consist of such as are calculated to remove transportation difficulties, most commonly by the construction of roads and bridges. The work is entirely colonisation work, and is necessitated by the rapid increase in the population of the Territories. The attention of the Dominion Government has on several occasions been directed to the fact that the people who are now coming to the North-West are not locating in the neighbourhood of settlements already in existence, but in almost every case each new comer seeks to become the pioneer settler in a future prosperous settlement. The extensive areas suitable for settlement, and which are attracting settlers to every part of the West, renders the work of the local government peculiarly difficult. People are coming to the country in a constant stream and continually opening up new districts. The extended areas over which they spread themselves necessarily keeps population sparse, and will do so for some years to come, a condition effectually preventing the inauguration of a system of municipal organisation such as is common in other portions of the Dominion. By the adoption of a system, centralised for all practical administrative purposes at the seat of the Government, the settlers and owners of land in the Territories are contributing largely to the cost of Public Works in the country, which contribution is expended irrespective of the amount included in the above estimate. Taking everything into consideration the Territorial Government considers that it has gone as far as it is proper and advisable to go in the direction of taxation at present and it can only look to the Dominion for the funds necessary to solve the public problems. It is entirely owing to the energetic and successful work of the Immigration Branch of the Interior Department that the tide of immigration is now settling towards our country. If the statement once attributed to a Dominion statesman that each new settler increases the capital of Canada one thousand dollars is true it is the Dominion that is benefiting by the present extraordinary influx of population. The Territorial Government, under existing conditions, certainly is not. There are only two sources of revenue open to the Territorial Government, namely, grants from Dominion funds, and direct taxation. If the money estimated to be required is not spent in the manner indicated, a dissatisfied people will be the result. A similar result may be anticipated from any effort to raise the funds required by further taxation, besides which such a course of procedure could not be justified. To make the people now in the country pay for the development of the rest of the Territories, in which they are not particularly interested, is not calculated to create feelings of contentment. These people are being induced to come to the Territories by Federal officials in the interests of the

Dominion at large, while the onus of providing for their welfare is thrown upon the local Government. The North-West Territories Act does not give the Legislative Assembly any power to adopt the procedure followed by the Provinces in order to provide for the immediate public necessities at the cost of the future population, which will derive most benefit from the results of the expenditure, and so there does not appear to be any other course open to the Government of the Territories than to request the Dominion Government to furnish the necessary funds to meet the expenditures demanded by the conditions which it has created in the West.

With respect to the subject of education very similar remarks might be made. The Territories have not yet emerged from pioneer conditions, and if the people are not financially assisted it would be almost impossible for them to maintain schools in many districts where at present children are receiving an education suited to their requirements. It is not thought necessary to attempt to establish the proposition that with our conglomerate population the duty devolving upon the State of providing a liberal education for our children is imperative. Owing to the restriction in the finances of the Territories the Government was this year compelled to reduce the assistance formerly given to schools, but owing to the rapid increase in the number of the schools due to the increase of population the gross expenditure is steadily increasing. In 1901, 682 grant earning school departments received Government assistance averaging \$272.72 each, or a total of \$185,721.56. In 1902, 800 similar departments will receive assistance at present estimated at \$230.00 in each case, making a total of \$184,000. In 1903, present indications are that 950 departments will be in existence calling for an expenditure, at the rate of \$230.00 each, of \$218,000. We have besides to provide for expenditure for the purpose of educating a number of deaf-mute children at present being cared for in the institution maintained by the Manitoba Government. In addition to the expenditure actually made to assist in the provision of means of education (which is only supplementary to a much larger expenditure directly provided for by the people themselves) the increase in the number of schools is urgently calling for a corresponding increase in the number of inspectors, and the demand for teachers has rendered it necessary to hold two Normal sessions each year instead of one as hitherto. So that it will be readily seen that the estimate of \$250,000.00 for Government expenditure upon education is a close approximation to probable requirements.

The other items forming the estimates call for little or no comment. They are based upon the present rate of expenditure upon the several services indicated. The cost of these services and the amount of work performed is all keeping pace with the increase in population.

I have therefore to ask that arrangements may be made by which Parliament will appropriate at least the sum of \$440,000.00 supplementary to the grant for 1902-3, and will also provide for a grant of \$880,000.00 for the year 1903-4, so that provision may be made for carrying on the public service during the year 1903 upon the basis estimated to be required.

I have, etc.,

A. L. SIFTON,

Territorial Treasurer.

The Hon. CLIFFORD SUTTON,
Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

REGINA, *January 9, 1903.*

DEAR CLIFFORD,—As the result of our conversation in regard to the urgent need for money for Territorial purposes for the ensuing year, and in partial explanation of the requests made in my letter of December 17, 1902, I forward you a statement taken from the books showing the actual money expended during the calendar year 1902 for public purposes chargeable to General Revenue which, as you will see, amounts to \$663,467.71.

In addition to this there were in the Treasury office on December 31 last vouchers for public works, chargeable to the three items that I have enclosed in brackets, for \$50,000.00 and there are vouchers now prepared and payable this week for educational purposes amounting to \$80,000, of which probably about \$25,000 would be properly chargeable to last year, making the actual expenditure in the neighbourhood of \$740,000.

The one item of Reconstruction and Repair of Public Works was, of course, very much larger than usual, and the large proportion of the extra \$50,000 still unpaid is also chargeable to that item on account of the extraordinary floods of last year, but this money was spent upon that item only by neglecting very largely the other two items of Roads and Bridges, as practically nothing like half the work that was necessary was done last year in connection with the two items, Roads and Bridges, it being impossible to undertake new work in view of the immense losses in connection with old bridges.

You will easily recognise the fact that, if this amount of money, some \$740,000, was necessary to expend last year, notwithstanding the impoverished condition of the Territorial revenues, that, with the largely increased population of next year and the many new settlements opening up, the amount which we have asked for will certainly not more than reasonably fulfil the requirements of the country.

I may say in connection with this matter that although the amount asked for may look large, in proportion to population or in proportion to the amount granted by the Dominion Government as a subsidy to Manitoba, the fact of having even the same population as Manitoba scattered over a territory four times as great means, more particularly in connection with public works, a very much larger expenditure than with the same population in a smaller area. I would also draw your attention to the most serious aspect of the case, but one which is entirely out of the power of the Territorial Government to deal with, and that is, that the very large proportion of these expenditures are being made upon what is practically capital account, or should be; that the Province of Manitoba, for example, as well as all the other provinces, do not depend either upon direct taxation or upon the revenue received from the Dominion Government for their annual expenditure; but that at least a half, and in some cases a much larger proportion, of their revenue is received from the use or sale or disposal in some way of natural resources that have been given to the various provinces, and that it is from these resources that they obtain large revenues and are able to do the necessary public works in their various provinces.

The Territories having all their assets in the hands of the Dominion Government must therefore depend upon the Dominion Government for this source of revenue, as well as for the annual subsidy which they

receive for ordinary services, and until such time as the Dominion Government is prepared to assume the responsibility for the formation of a province, or provinces, upon terms that will enable them to assume their own responsibilities and, if they so desire, incur their own liabilities, it rests with the Dominion Government to furnish the necessary means to carry on the work in a proper manner commensurate with the work that is done in the other provinces of the Dominion.

Yours very truly,

ARTHUR L. SIFTON.

EXPENDITURE.

Civil Government.....	\$ 58,230 51
Legislation.....	22,974 55
Administration of Justice and Ordinances.....	7,138 98
Public Works—	
Maintenance Legislative and Departmental	
Buildings.....	\$ 8,861 88
Normal Schools.....	75 00
Tools and Implements.....	4,629 27
Aid to Local Improvement Districts and	
Municipalities.....	16,046 43
Taxes on land forfeited under provisions	
Territorial Ordinance.....	1,457 50
Inspection Public Works.....	2,859 39
Inspection Coal Mines.....	1,661 18
Inspection Steam Boilers.....	6,341 25
Fireguards.....	2,401 94
Boring and testing for water and providing	
Public Wells.....	15,684 00
Ferry accommodation.....	4,120 97
Ditches and Drains.....	15,758 44
{ Reconstruction and repairs Public Works..	95,116 48 }
{ Construction Bridges.....	51,615 55 }
{ Improvement of Roads.....	32,526 35 }
Survey of Roads, Drains, Reservoirs, etc..	37,758 86
New edition of Territorial Map and other	
small maps.....	1,886 72
Contingencies.....	452 65
	299,252 86
Education.....	175,009 44
Agriculture and Statistics.....	26 680 73
Hospitals, Charities and Public Health.....	13,536 57
Miscellaneous—	
Government Printer's Advance Account...\$	13,841 76
Hail Insurance.....	15,434 79
North-West Territories Gazette.....	424 23
Elections.....	21,953 23
Guarantee Bonds.....	117 60
School Debentures.....	3,097 25
Rifle Association Grant.....	200 00
Expenses of Premier attending Coronation	5,000 00
Treasury Minutes.....	215 83

Municipal Fines, Section 11 Lic. Ordinance	150 00
Liquor Licence Ordinance, Section 124, subsection 15, C. O	159 38
Remissions, Penalties Ordinance, 1900 Chap. 9	50 00—60,644 07
	<hr/> \$663,467 71

[TELEGRAM.]

OTTAWA, *February 5, 1903.*

Hon. F. W. G. HAULTAIN, Regina.

Have arranged for committee of Council to meet yourself and Mr. Bulyea on question of financial grant for coming year. Think you should bring your accountant with full details of proposed expenditure for next year.

CLIFFORD SIFTON.

REGINA, *February 11, 1903.*

The Hon. CLIFFORD SIFTON,
Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

Dear Mr. SIFTON,—When I received your telegram announcing the appointment of the subcommittee of Council to confer with Mr. Bulyea and me on the North-West financial questions I was under the impression that Mr. Bulyea having been in Ottawa about that date was aware of the intended appointment. Since then I have had both letters and telegrams from him which would lead me to suppose that he does not know about the appointment, and as he will not return to Ottawa from New Brunswick until next Monday or Tuesday, I must ask you to postpone any meeting of the subcommittee until after that date. Any day after Tuesday the seventeenth instant will suit us, and the earliest day after then that is most convenient to you will be most convenient for us.

I should like to ask the consideration by the subcommittee of Council of our Provincial proposition. The question of the financial assistance this year will, of course, necessarily be discussed, whether the Government decide to take action on the Provincial question or not, as in any event the present system would remain in existence this year, or at least for the greater part of it. The question is such an important one and the necessity so urgent that in addition to any statement on the subject which I have already made I would again urge on you the importance of its immediate settlement.

Yours faithfully,

F. W. G. HAULTAIN.

The Hon. CLIFFORD SIFTON,
Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

OTTAWA, *February 21, 1903.*

Dear Mr. SIFTON,—Following our interview yesterday morning with the subcommittee of Council arranged by you in accordance with your telegraphed communication of the fifth instant, and in compliance

with the request made by Sir Wilfrid Laurier at the close of the interview, I submit herewith certain details explanatory of the several items of the estimates of amounts required to be provided for public purposes in the Territories during the current year, submitted by my predecessor in the office of Treasurer of the Territories in his letter to you of December 17 last. I will take the items one by one and subjoin the explanations and other remarks which seem necessary to be made.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.....\$80,000.00.

Reference was made in the course of our interview to the fact that our Legislative appropriation for this purpose in 1902 was only \$53,581.94. In connection with the apparent increase here I might point out two things: First, that our *actual* expenditure under this heading in 1902 was \$58,230.51 (\$43,519.59 for salaries and \$14,710.92 for expenses), the amount expended over and above the legislative appropriation being authorised by Warrant; and, secondly, that for the future we propose to charge to this appropriation a number of salaries of officials and office expenses hitherto borne by other appropriations. These officials are to all intents and purposes just as permanently employed as those who have been paid out of the Civil Government Vote, and it is proposed to reorganise our Public Service and to make provision for carrying these officials where they properly belong. By doing so we do not increase our expenditure, but simply transfer to Civil Government a number of charges we are now meeting in other ways. When that is done our present expenditure for salaries under Civil Government by Departments will be as follows:

Salaries of Members of the Government.....	\$9,500 00
Executive Council Office.	2,940 00
Attorney General's Department.	5,540 00
Territorial Secretary's Department.	1,780 00
Treasury Department (including Audit Office)	9,540 00
Public Works Department	16,070 00
Agriculture Department.	8,880 00
Education Department.	5,640 00
	<hr/>
	\$59,890 00

To this must be added an amount of at least \$15,000.00 to cover the Departmental incidental expenditure (travelling expenses, printing, postages, telegrams, office and stationery supplies, etc.). Last year, as shown above, the amount of this class of expenditure charged to Civil Government was \$14,710.92. We are therefore at the present time making expenditures for this purpose at the rate of \$75,000.00 per annum (\$60,000.00 for salaries and \$15,000.00 for expenses) with the prospect of an increase in that rate as the year goes on, particularly in the directions of Public Works and Education. Our business is naturally growing with our population, and the experience of the past few years has shown that every estimate considered ample to meet all requirements at the beginning of any year has failed to do so. It may be within your knowledge also that during the past few months a number of our most valued officials have resigned from our service to accept other appointments at considerably advanced remuneration. These are conditions, not theories, we are face to face with, and the narrow margin between \$75,000.00 and \$80,000.00 does not allow much to work on.

LEGISLATION..... \$45,000.00

This amount provides for payment of the sessional indemnity and travelling expenses of the members of the Legislature; salaries of officials of the House; printing of the reports presented to the Assembly and of the Bills and Ordinances, in connection with which it may be stated that a number of our Ordinances, notably Schools, Local Improvement, Municipal and others of the like nature, are being very largely distributed amongst the new settlers and people in other countries who wish to acquaint themselves with our conditions.

A considerable increase may be noted under this heading. The increase was intended to provide for the following:

1. An increase in the membership of the Legislature from 31 to 35.
2. A considerably increased expenditure upon sessional printing, both in the reports and papers presented to the House and also in the work of Legislation;
3. The cost of several bye-elections. We have already had three such elections since last May, and at the time the estimate submitted to you was prepared it was then considered necessary to contemplate provision for two others, one of which, at the general election, resulted in liabilities amounting to some \$8,000.00.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE AND ORDINANCES..... \$20,000.00.

This class of expenditure is increasing steadily with the influx of population. The most important item in the expenditure is incurred in the administration of the liquor licence law, whilst the work of carrying on public prosecutions and other legal proceedings is steadily growing.

PUBLIC WORKS\$400,000.00

My attention was directed during our interview to an apparent increase in estimated expenditure upon this service of \$140,000.00 over last year (from \$260,000.00 to \$400,000.00). It may be first stated that the sum of \$260,000.00 was the amount appropriated by the Assembly as being the smallest amount with which it seemed possible to make any attempt to deal with public works. The conditions set forth by the late Treasurer in his letter of December 17 last necessitated an absolute abandonment of all plans in order to face the results of those conditions. To do that it was found necessary to obtain executive authority under the law for the payment of accounts aggregating in the neighbourhood of \$40,000.00 over and above the \$260,000.00 authorised by the House. Under these joint authorities expenditures amounting to \$299,252.86 were made. I understand that you have already been advised of this fact. So that, speaking in round figures, the sum of \$300,000.00 was paid out last year upon the expenditures ranging themselves under the generic term, "Public Works." In addition, up to February 10, we had paid out this year for similar services rendered last year the sum of \$39,892.96. When I left Regina there were then in the office other accounts not paid, for liabilities contracted in 1902, amounting to \$14,853.16, besides which there was every reason to think—and I believe the estimate to be a most moderate one—that there are similar accounts still to be rendered which will amount to a further sum of \$20,000.00. So that, out of the \$400,000.00 estimated to be required for Public Works, before a stroke of work is done this year, provision will have to

be made for the expenditure of some \$75,000.00 upon liabilities incurred before the end of last year. This money will have to come out of our revenue for this year though the liability was created before the close of our last fiscal period. So that our expenditures upon public works during last year and the liabilities of the year left unpaid until this year amounted in all to about \$375,000.00. We are asking \$400,000.00 this year, out of which last year's balance of \$75,000.00 will have to be met, and that will leave us \$325,000.00, which is \$50,000.00 less than our last year's works actually cost. We are, of course, not anticipating any recurrence of the disastrous floods of last year, but we are keeping in mind the fact that last year's climatic conditions practically stopped all new works in contemplation and left us at the end of the year with an accumulation of works known to be imperatively required which, together with the regular and necessary services, the Department estimates it will cost over \$700,000.00 to carry on. This amount will be largely added to in the course of the next few weeks, when the immigration season may be expected to open, as you are well aware that what has already been done to provide public facilities for travel, etc., has little or no effect in meeting the requirements of new settlers. Illustrations without number might be adduced but I will content myself with but one. The newspapers have for some time past been giving prominence to an immigration movement from England, headed by a clergyman named Barr. I would point out that, as I understand his project, he proposes to plant a large colony of people between the North Branch of the Saskatchewan and the Battle rivers, some hundred miles west of Battleford. Now, after a short distance west of Battleford is passed that district, so far as roads or bridges are concerned, is practically beyond the bounds of civilisation. A hundred miles of roads with bridges here and there cannot be built by a stroke of the pen or in any other way than by the expenditure of time and money. I notice that Mr. Barr holds out prospects of remunerative work in railway and other road construction. With respect to that feature of the case I have only this remark to make, we have no such work in contemplation. And yet it is very easy to realise that, if something is not done to help these people in their early western life it will not be likely to be of that satisfied and contented nature that will induce a continuation of that form of immigration. Rather the contrary. I have already mentioned the fact that we have services to perform and works in view estimated to cost \$700,000.00 to complete, and have also referred to another class of works it is impossible to estimate upon, but which may readily run up the expenditure to \$1,000,000.00. To meet those public requirements we are asking the Government to provide for something less than one-third the latter amount. Not that we think all requirements can be satisfied with the expenditure of \$325,000.00 this year, but we will undertake to do the best we can with that amount and make it go as far as possible. In order to support my statement as to the works to be carried on by the Public Works Department, I submit the following details. They are not intended to be exhaustive but as simply indicating the nature of the works:

Public Buildings.—We are in occupation of a group of three buildings belonging to the Dominion Government and also rent other buildings for offices and other purposes. These buildings have to be maintained in repair, heated, lighted, kept clean, etc. Based upon last year's expenditures the cost of this work is as follows:

Legislative assembly buildings.....	\$ 800 00
Public Works building.....	2,600 00
Executive Council, etc., building	2,000 00
Education, etc., building	2,500 00
Normal School buildings (at Regina and other places)	1,500 00
Maintenance of grounds, messengers, communication with town, etc.....	1,850 00
<i>District Surveyors and Engineers.</i> —Including cost of surveys; engineering work; salaries and allowances; wages, etc., of field parties; instruments; iron posts; compensation for land taken for main highways; diversions from road allowances to overcome obstructions, reservoirs, etc.....	
	85,000 00
<i>Bridges.</i> —There are now twenty-five bridge gangs working at an average cost of \$25.00 per day. There is now on hand more than sufficient work to keep them all employed for 250 days this year at a cost of	
	156,250 00
Bridge material and freight charges thereon	170,000 00
<i>Roads.</i> —Improvement to roads generally, grading hill- sides, filling holes, putting in culverts, etc.....	
	75,000 00
(In this connection I might remind you of the repre- sentations made to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and yourself this morning by the gentlemen who represented the convention held some little time ago in the District of Alberta, for the purpose of attempting to deal with the difficulties the people of that section of the West are meeting with on account of the condition of their roads. These conditions are by no means confined to Alberta, but are general all over the country, and the statements made by the delegates from the Northern Alberta Good Roads Convention are equally appropriate in their general terms to every other part of the West where conditions are changing through the influx of population.)	
Equipment of road and bridge gangs, including tools, road machines, etc.....	7,500 00
<i>Dams and Reservoirs.</i> —Including repairs to dams already constructed	
	9,000 00
<i>Ferries.</i> —Repairs, launching, operation, hauling out, etc., 20 old ferries over and above fees collected by ferry- men.....	
	14,000 00
New ferries on North Saskatchewan river between Prince Albert and Edmonton, to meet requirements of new settlers; and also on South Saskatchewan river, between Forks and Medicine Hat for the same purpose; over Belly river at Lethbridge and the Old Man river at Macleod, pending reconstruction by Dominion Government of bridges carried out by floods of 1902	
	15,000 00
<i>Fire Guards.</i> —Along railway lines to protect life and property, owing to neglect of railway companies to do the work.....	
	35,000 00
<i>Water Supply.</i> —Operation 6 Austin well boring machines, and their repair maintenance; and also the purchase price and operation of two deep well boring machines capable of boring to a depth of 3,000 feet	
	60,790 00

Payment of men in charge of 20 test augers and repairs to machines. These machines are used in making tests for water in districts where the depth at which water may be obtained is known to be not more than 100 feet .. \$ 750 00

Drainage.—Purchase price of 3 new steam ditching machines and scows, also repairs to 2 old machines..... 12,000 00

Operating 5 ditching machines from April 15 to November 15..... 26,000 00

Drains to be constructed by other appliances..... 17,250 00

(Two ditching machines were in operation last year, in the vicinities of Fort Saskatchewan and Edmonton, upon works where, in seasons such as the Territories have been experiencing for some years past, it would be impossible to perform drainage work by hand or horse power for the improvement of roads to meet the requirements of the large incoming settlement owing to the wet condition of the country. A like condition prevails in Central Alberta (*vide* Good Roads Petition), at some points in which it is proposed to operate one of the new machines this year. The fourth will be placed in the vicinity of Yellowgrass, in Assiniboia, and the fifth will be operated near Prince Albert and Duck Lake, in Saskatchewan, where conditions prevail similar to those about Edmonton. It is the intention to operate these machines in sections of the country where it is impossible, on account of the wet condition of the land, to perform the work by any other means, and along drainage channels such as creeks and chains of sloughs into which additional drainage may be found by the construction of subsidiary drainage channels. There are, at present, approximately 150 drainage systems to be undertaken, only a very few of which have as yet been commenced.)

Inspection of Coal Mines.—Salary of Inspector and travelling expenses..... 2,200 00

(I may here incidentally direct your attention to the fact that we are called upon to make this expenditure on account of the number of coal mines now being operated in the Territories. The working of these mines must be regulated in the interest of the lives of the men employed in them. Though the cost of the service is not very great at present, it is growing like everything else in the country, and it has to be borne out of an income far too small in itself, whilst the revenues derived from the sale of coal lands and those which might well be derived from royalties upon the mineral itself, all go into the Federal exchequer.)

Inspection of Steam Boilers.—Salaries of four inspectors and travelling expenses: administration of Ordinance generally including examination of engineers..... 7,920 00

EDUCATION..... \$ 250,000 00

“ (further estimate) 18,000 00

\$266,000 00

I do not know that anything can more clearly establish the mutability of our present conditions, and the imperative necessity for dealing with our financial matters upon a generous and elastic basis, than the item now under consideration. Early in December last a carefully prepared estimate of probable conditions in 1903 resulted in a request being made to you for a grant of \$250,000 as being the amount required on account of 950 schools. Since that time applications then unforeseen have been received in the Department from which it is clearly seen that the number of schools which will be established and commence in April next will be in the neighbourhood of 1,020 instead of 950. I therefore feel it necessary to ask your permission to amend the estimate of December 17 by adding to it an additional amount of \$16,000 to meet what it is now evident will be a deficit of that amount should no more than the sum of \$250,000 be granted for this purpose.

AGRICULTURE AND STATISTICS\$50,000.00

The work to be carried on by means of the above grant is the general assistance and encouragement of the agricultural and pastoral interests of the Territories, by making grants to agricultural societies; arranging for a uniform and competent judging of exhibits; the promotion of the importation and development of the production of pure bred stock; the promotion of the work of agricultural institutes, live stock, dairy, and other similar associations; the destruction of predatory animals and noxious weeds, etc. Speaking generally, the grant is intended to provide for an active interest being taken in all that concerns the farmers and ranchers of the West who constitute almost our entire population. The work of the Agriculture Department is purely administrative, a great deal of work being done that does not incur any expenditure.

The Department is also charged with the collection and compilation of vital and other statistics. The general value of this work is admitted, not so much in the present as for the future.

HOSPITALS, CHARITIES AND PUBLIC HEALTH.....\$25,000.00.

There are a number of hospitals in existence in various parts of the Territories, and their number is being added to from time to time. They are each assisted by a small per diem grant upon the number of patients treated. None of these institutions are self-supporting and the assistance given is not so extensive as to be more than aid in providing necessary conveniences for their proper equipment and maintenance.

We have also a small number of unfortunate people afflicted with incurable diseases, who are without friends or means. Their maintenance is arranged for and paid out of this grant.

MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.....\$10,000.00.

This amount is a mere estimate to provide for contingencies at present unforeseen. Last year an appropriation of \$44,450.00 was made by the Legislature for certain specified services, but before the year ended the expenditure amounted to \$60,644.07. It is not possible to furnish details of proposed expenditure under this heading, the only thing at present certain being the fact that there will be expenditures to be provided for.

I trust the foregoing explanation will be found satisfactory and will present to you a clear and definite idea of the necessities of our case. I have but one more matter to refer to. It has already been brought to your notice, but it would seem, from the lines upon which our interview with the subcommittee of Council ran, to be advisable to do so again. I am directing attention to the condition of our finances. We have absolutely and literally no funds. The whole of the last moiety of the Parliamentary grant for 1902-3 has been expended, and we have no money in prospect. Unless a grant of at least one half the amount of the grant for 1903-4 is given supplementary to the grant for the current year, I would impress upon you that all the assistance we can look to from Parliament for the year 1903 will be the moiety of next fiscal year's grant payable on July 1 next. I have already spoken of the balance brought from last year against this year's revenues on account of Public Works. We have also an amount of \$95,721.93 chargeable against this year's funds on account of school grants earned last year. We have asked year after year for grants to enable us to carry on our services adequately, but always without success hitherto. As a result we have had to skimp the services, and even then could not keep our expenditure within our income, so that these balances have been carried forward from year to year until they are now, like a rolling snowball, beyond control. I would most earnestly impress upon you the necessity existing for asking Parliament to come to our relief. I have shown that the amount that has been asked for is of the most moderate nature. We cannot get along with less, and if Parliament does not relieve us from our financial difficulties the only alternative before us is to impose further taxes upon the people, and which a very large percentage of them are in no position to bear. What effect that will have upon the Government's immigration work you will probably be in a much better position to judge than I, but I submit for consideration that it will give direct contradiction to some of the statements at present spread broadcast through the world as inducements to settlers to come to the North-West. I need not here enlarge upon the argument—for it has been placed before you over and over again—that it is not just to compel us to impose a system of direct taxation upon the North-West in order to raise money to carry on our public services. The Dominion appropriates to itself all our natural revenue, and does not accept the consequent responsibility. The effect of direct taxation, too, will be to compel the Western farmers to provide the means for improving the land held by railroad and other corporations for speculative purposes, which is either exempt from taxation or which from circumstances it has not been found feasible to tax. I will not pursue this subject further here. I think I have said enough to convince you that we are asking for nothing more than we should have given to us, and I trust the matter will present itself in that light to the Government.

I am, etc.,

F. W. G. HAULTAIN,

Acting Territorial Treasurer.

RIDEAU CLUB, OTTAWA, *March 19, 1903.*

The Hon. CLIFFORD SIFTON,

Minister of the Interior.

Dear Mr. SIFTON,—As I have remained over here for some days since I last saw you, you may possibly have addressed me to Regina with

respect to the result of the recent interview of Mr. Bulyea and myself with the subcommittee of Council regarding North-West affairs. In case no decision has yet been arrived at or communicated to me, may I ask you to let me have, if possible, before your departure for England, a final reply (addressed to Regina) on behalf of the Government to our request for the creation of a Province and for larger financial assistance in the meantime.

Yours faithfully,
F. W. G. HAULTAIN.

Hon. F. W. G. HAULTAIN,
Regina, Assa.

OTTAWA, 21st *March*, 1903.

Dear Mr. HAULTAIN,—I sent a note over to the Rideau Club but found you were gone. The question of your financial arrangements was up for discussion today, and Mr. Fielding will communicate with you. The arrangement suggested will, I think, prove reasonably satisfactory.

Yours faithfully,
CLIFFORD SIFTON.

REGINA, *April* 15, 1903.

The Right Hon. Sir WILFRID LAURIER, G.C.M.G.,
President Privy Council.

Dear SIR WILFRID LAURIER,—Shortly before Mr. Sifton left for England he wrote me a note saying that the subcommittee of Council appointed to deal with North-West affairs, had had a final meeting, and that I should hear from Mr. Fielding what the Government intended to do.

When in Ottawa I pointed out to Mr. Sifton and to the subcommittee of Council that it was important that we should be made aware of the intentions of the Government at as early a date as possible. The North-West Legislature will meet on Thursday, as the session could not be postponed any longer, owing to the statutory necessity for meeting within one year of last session. We have not as yet heard from Mr. Fielding, and we shall be obliged to meet our Legislature on Thursday next without having any idea at all as to the amount of money which will be available for legislative appropriation this year. May I ask you to see that we are informed as soon as possible of the result of our interview with you.

I am enclosing a copy of a letter, addressed to Mr. Sifton, for the information of the Government, to which I referred in my interview with the subcommittee and which, no doubt, you have already seen. It deals exclusively with the question of Provincial Institutions in the Territories; and I would again, on behalf of my colleagues, earnestly ask your consideration of our request.

With regard to our vote, I might add to anything I have already said and written on the subject, that the immigration this season is even larger than any estimate previously formed, and that the necessities created by this large increase in our population will be greater than those indicated by me in my statement which was written at the request of the subcommittee and addressed to Mr. Sifton on the Twenty-first day of February last.

I would also, in Mr. Sifton's absence, ask for your particular attention to our request for a vote supplementary to the vote for the current year. Whatever amount the Government may decide to give us for the year beginning on the first of July next, it will be quite inadequate for the purposes of the year for which it is voted, and will leave us, so far as the conditions of last year, in a very awkward position. As I pointed out to the subcommittee, we were obliged last year, not only on account of the unexpectedly large increase to our population, but also on account of floods and other untoward conditions, to undertake the large amount of work—imperatively necessary at the time—on the credit of the small amount of money payable to us in the beginning of January for the first six months of this year. Nothing but the most urgent necessity, I admit, could have justified this expenditure, but we are quite confident that the conditions of the past season were an absolute justification of our action.

These circumstances constitute the grounds for our request, not only for a large increase to our grant for the coming Dominion fiscal year, but for a substantial supplementary vote to meet the actual necessities of the present moment.

To sum up, I beg to ask for an early reply to our request: First, for the granting of Provincial Institutions to the Territories; Second, for a vote supplementary to the North-West grant for the current year; and Third, for a largely increased vote for the year 1903-4.

Yours faithfully,
F. W. G. HAULTAIN.

[TELEGRAM.]

OTTAWA, *April 16, 1903.*

Hon. F. W. G. HAULTAIN, Regina, N.W.T.

Government will place in supplementary estimates for coming year two hundred and fifty thousand dollars to cover the over expenditure of these Territories and also recommend to Parliament an advance of capital account up to five hundred thousand dollars from time to time for approved public works. The two bridges which have been specially arranged for to be charged to the capital advance. It will be better that all bridges in Territories be left to the Territorial Government. Please treat this as confidential for a few days until you can arrange to have it dealt with by Order in Council.

W. S. FIELDING.

[TELEGRAM.]

REGINA, *April 17, 1903.*

Hon. W. S. FIELDING, Ottawa.

Supplementary vote quite satisfactory if made supplementary to current year. Other propositions absolutely unsatisfactory in method and amount. Conditions here require large increase to annual grant for coming Dominion fiscal year apart from question of capital advance, for which we have made no request. In case capital advance is made

unrestricted disposal by local legislature must be allowed and we should strongly protest against any part of cost of replacing Macleod and Lethbridge bridges, both Federal undertakings, being charged. Writing.
F. W. G. HAULTAIN.

[TELEGRAM.]

OTTAWA, *April* 20, 1903.

F. W. G. HAULTAIN, Regina, N.W.T.

Will await your letter before taking further action.

W. S. FIELDING.

The Hon. F. W. G. HAULTAIN,
Regina, Assa.

OTTAWA, 20th *April*, 1903.

Dear Mr. HAULTAIN,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your favour of the 15th instant. As Mr. Fielding has communicated with you already by wire on the subject therein mentioned, I do not suppose that it requires any further reply.

Believe me, yours very sincerely,
WILFRID LAURIER.

The Hon. W. S. FIELDING,
Minister of Finance,
Ottawa.

REGINA, *April* 20, 1903.

Dear SIR,—I have to apologise for the delay which has arisen, but which has been unavoidable, in confirming my telegram of the seventeenth instant reading:

Supplementary vote quite satisfactory if made supplementary to current year. Other propositions absolutely unsatisfactory in method and amount. Conditions here require large increase to annual grant for coming Dominion fiscal year apart from question of capital advance, for which we have made no request. In case capital advance is made unrestricted disposal by local legislature must be allowed and we should strongly protest against any part of cost of replacing Macleod and Lethbridge bridges, both Federal undertakings, being charged. Writing.

The above telegram was sent in reply to your message of the previous day which it would seem well to quote in full as received here.

Government will place in supplementary estimates for coming year two hundred and fifty thousand dollars to cover the over expenditure of these Territories and also recommend to Parliament an advance of capital account up to five hundred thousand dollars from time to time for approved public works. The two bridges which have been specially arranged for to be charged to the capital advance. It will be better that all bridges in Territories be left to the Territorial Government. Please treat this as confidential for a few days until you can arrange to have it dealt with by Order in Council.

It is with much satisfaction that I note that the Government has so far appreciated the position of affairs in the Territories as to approve, in the most practical manner possible, of our methods of administration by providing for the expenditures we found it necessary to incur in the

public interest during the year 1902. It would appear, however, to have escaped your observation that the placing of the appropriation to cover our expenditures of last year in the supplementary estimates for the *coming* Dominion fiscal year will have the effect of keeping the money from the Territorial revenue until after the first day of July next. All the representations we have made—both written and oral—have been to the effect that the supplementary appropriation is desired to the *current* fiscal year's appropriations, so that the money may be rendered available at the earliest possible moment. To do otherwise can only embarrass us still further, and I would submit that with a prospective surplus of thirteen million dollars, to a very large extent due to the present flourishing condition of these Territories, the Dominion will not be put to any very serious inconvenience by granting us the money it has been agreed to give us during the month of May instead of July. I trust that upon further consideration of the subject you will see your way clear to recommending the Government to grant our request that the \$250,000.00 referred to in your telegram be provided for through the supplementary estimates for 1902-3.

Your telegram makes no mention whatever of any proposal to increase our grant for the coming fiscal year. I take it that the suggested advance on capital account has no connection whatever with that subject. In discussing the various phases of the question of Territorial finances it has been found necessary at times to point out that our limited and inadequate revenues were more restricted, and rendered only more inadequate, by the necessity for making expenditures out of current income which in themselves were more properly chargeable to a capital account. That is to say, we have occasionally found it necessary to incur heavy expenditures for the construction of bridges the cost of which has been a heavy drain upon our revenues, and which should have been spread over a series of years instead of being provided for out of the revenue of one year, to the exclusion of other and equally important works. But we have never asked for the establishment of a capital account, and we do not wish for the establishment of such account until a more satisfactory subsidy or annual grant is provided. We would even prefer, if possible, to postpone all discussion of the question until the details of the financial position of the Territories under the Provincial status are settled. Whilst the Dominion retains to itself the control and beneficiary interest in our revenue producing property it seems but fair to us that the Dominion should provide all needed funds for the proper carrying on of our business. Further, we cannot assent to any proposition that our expenditures shall be subject to approval at Ottawa.' The Legislative Assembly of the Territories has for a number of years been providing for the administration of public affairs in the Territories. What has been done in that regard has met with the approval of the people of the Territories, and this Government cannot consent, at this date, to any such proposal as that made in your telegram. In one sense I quite agree with you that "it will be better that all bridges in Territories be left to the Territorial Government," but that proposition must be coupled with another, namely, that adequate financial provision therefor be made by Parliament. The Dominion Government in the first place built the two bridges at Macleod and Lethbridge without reference to the Government of the Territories. It was possible that at the time they were built it

was not practicable to do so, but the fact remains that, in pursuance of its general public works policy, the Dominion Government built the two bridges in question and has undertaken to replace them. Under existing conditions, which the Dominion Government does not appear to wish to remedy, we are content to leave that matter as it stands at present.

With respect to the general question of the establishment of a capital account, as I have already stated, we have never asked for such a grant and are not disposed to accept it coupled with the conditions laid down. Even if these conditions are waived we could not agree to the proposal whilst what we consider our just claims to fair treatment from the financial point of view are deliberately set aside and not met. For instance, representations were made on December 17 and January 9 last by Mr. A. L. Sifton, the then Territorial Treasurer, that it was necessary that Parliament should be asked to provide for the expenditure of the sum of \$880,000 during the year 1903 upon the services devolving upon the Government of the Territories. On February 21st, whilst in Ottawa and at the request of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, I submitted a carefully detailed statement of our affairs, showing the nature of the requirements of the country, and pointing out particularly that the public necessities were to a large extent due to the rapid influx of population, a cause entirely beyond our control but which, to some extent, may be attributed to the Dominion Government's efforts to direct immigration to the West. I also pointed out that between December and February conditions had so far changed that the amount asked for in December would be entirely insufficient to provide for necessary expenditures in new and unforeseen directions. In December we asked that Parliament should provide \$880,000.00 for our use during 1903. As a reply to that request the Government proposes to vote \$457,979.00. This is the same amount as was voted last year and which fell short of the smallest possible expenditure we could make by \$250,000.00. Climatic conditions created a general and urgent necessity for replacing a large number of bridges that had been carried away by floods, but that necessity only made it impossible for us to consider other public undertakings of comparatively less urgency, but which are all calling for attention this year. If we were \$250,000.00 short last year, what we will be this year with increased demands and necessities in every direction I can safely leave you to form your own estimate.

Without going over the ground again I would here simply say that if we have found the necessity for making capital expenditures out of an annual income a particularly onerous burden the difficulties of our financial position will be rendered only the greater by the strong temptation to draw upon a capital account, should such an account be established, for expenditure that should, under every rule of legitimate finance, be provided for only out of annual income, but which condition of affairs would be forced upon us by the manner in which the Dominion Government fulfils its self-imposed duty of providing for the peace, order, and good government of these Territories.

I trust that the further consideration of this whole subject promised in your telegram of this date will result in some more definite recognition of our necessities than has hitherto been evidenced. The one and the best solution of all these difficulties has, on several occasions of late, been suggested to the Dominion Government, and it seems to me that I might well close this communication by an expression of the opinion that

just so long as the Provincial status is withheld from the Territories will it be necessary for the Government of the Territories to direct attention with increasing force and emphasis to the present unsatisfactory manner of making financial provision for the public requirements of the country.

I have, etc.,

F. W. G. HAULTAIN,
Acting Territorial Treasurer.

REGINA, *June 2, 1903.*

The Right Hon. Sir WILFRID LAURIER, G.C.M.G.
President Privy Council,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour on behalf of the North-West Government to again ask for a reply to the requests set out in my letter to you of the 15th April last. Acknowledging that letter on the 20th April you say "As Mr. Fielding has communicated with you already by wire on the "subject therein mentioned, I do not suppose that it requires any further "reply." Mr. Fielding's telegram of the 16th April was a confidential and informal proposition and only dealt with the financial position. On the 17th April I telegraphed Mr. Fielding our objections to his proposition, and informed him that I was writing on the subject. On the 20th April Mr. Fielding telegraphed "Will await your letter before taking "further action." My letter to Mr. Fielding was dated the 20th April. On the 25th April the Territorial Legislature adjourned for six weeks to await the decision of the Federal Government with regard to the North-West grant, and up to the present time no further communication on the subject has been received by us. In further reference to your letter of the 20th April I beg to point out that Mr. Fielding's telegram does not deal with the most important part of my letter of the 16th April, namely, our request for Provincial Institutions, and I would most respectfully urge that our representations on this important question merit some further reply than can be gathered by implication from the fact that Mr. Fielding does not refer to them.

I have, etc.

F. W. G. HAULTAIN.

[TELEGRAM.]

OTTAWA, *June 6, 1903.*

Hon. F. W. G. HAULTAIN, Regina.

Referring to previous communications. We do not understand your reference to certain bridges as Federal undertakings. Highway bridges of a similar character in all the Provinces are Provincial undertakings, and there does not appear to be any reason why in the case of the North-West they should not be treated as other public works coming under authority of the local Government. Our view is that we should provide a liberal allowance for the North-West Government and leave you to deal with the management of all such roads and bridges as in the case of the Provinces fall under local control. As to the capital account we have

no disposition to impose unnecessary restrictions. In the case of Provincial governments desiring advances from their capital account the applications are subject to the approval of the Governor in Council. We do not anticipate any difficulty on this score but we see no reason why the rule which exists as respects all the Provinces should not apply also to the capital account of the North-West Territories. We will propose to Parliament by supplementary estimates or otherwise during the present session to make provision for the Government of the North-West Territories as follows: To provide for over expenditure already made, \$250,000.00; Grants for schools and other purposes for fiscal year 1903-4, in addition to amount provided in main estimates, \$250,000.00; advances from time to time as required for local improvement on capital account, \$250,000.00. The two bridges mentioned to be a charge against this capital account.

W. S. FIELDING,
Minister of Finance.

The Hon. W. S. FIELDING,
Minister of Finance,
Ottawa, Ont.

REGINA, *June 15, 1903.*

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of the 6th inst., an earlier acknowledgement of which has been postponed in the expectation of receiving some written confirmation of it.

With regard to the proposed provision for the Government of the North-West Territories I would say that the Supplementary Vote of \$250,000.00 for over expenditure will be a welcome addition to the slender resources of the Territories. The addition of \$250,000.00 to the amount provided in the main estimates, while helpful so far as it goes, falls far short of the amount requested by us and shown to be absolutely necessary in the various statements already submitted.

My reference to the Macleod and Lethbridge bridges as "Federal undertakings" was based on the fact that the structures they intended to replace were built by the Federal Government and that the Federal Government had already undertaken to pay for them under the arrangements referred to in your telegram of April 16th. I might further say that highway bridges of a similar character have not always been dealt with as Provincial undertakings.

A reference to the Dominion Appropriation Acts for the 7 years from 1896 to 1902 (both inclusive) and the estimates for 1903-4 will show votes aggregating \$716,000.00 for roads and bridges most of which might equally appropriately be designated "Provincial undertakings." I would also urge that the Territories are entitled to some expenditure for works of urgent necessity as a small offset to the large expenditure made in the Provinces for public work.

I would further respectfully submit that the argument of "Provincial undertaking" does not apply to the Territories. I need hardly remind you that the Territories are not a Province, and that they do not enjoy the revenues or powers of a Province, and further that it is the opinion of the Government and Legislature of the Territories that the "liberal allowance" you provide is not liberal enough to establish an analogy. We are not only ready but anxious to assume responsibility for all

Provincial undertakings, and with that end in view we have been pressing for the granting of Provincial Institutions to the Territories.

With regard to the question of an advance on capital account I can only refer you to my letter of April the 20th and the position therein taken up. An advance on capital account is nothing more or less than a loan upon which eventually we should have to pay 5% per annum. We feel indisposed to consider an invitation to borrow money as a satisfactory settlement of our request for the necessary amounts to carry on the affairs of this country. At all events the proposition to give us an advance on capital account of \$250,000.00 already debited with \$84,000.00 for the bridges mentioned above, is one which we cannot entertain. We cannot reasonably object to the requirement of the consent of the Governor in Council to any broad scheme of expenditure under this heading, but to be obliged to ask such consent to every detail would be as burdensome as it would be unnecessary. After all, the money would be advanced to the people of the Territories and its proper expenditure might safely be entrusted to their responsible Government Legislature.

In conclusion, may I ask for a reconsideration of your decision to charge the two bridges in question to any advance which may be agreed upon and to give me some more definite information with regard to the mode of advance, the date upon which interest would begin to run and the information required for obtaining the consent of the Governor in Council.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. W. G. HAULTAIN.

I N D E X
TO
J O U R N A L S

SEVENTEENTH VOLUME

FIRST SESSION, FIFTH LEGISLATURE

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES

Meaning of Terms Used:

1 R.—First Reading.
2 R.—Second Reading.
3 R.—Third Reading.

C. of W.—Committee of the Whole.
P.—Passed.
A.—Assent.

A

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS—

LAID BEFORE THE HOUSE: RELATIVE TO—

1. Further Correspondence relating to the subject of the Memorial of the Legislative Assembly of the North-West Territories to His Excellency, the Governor General in Council, of May 2, 1900, upon the Financial and Constitutional position of the Territories.

REMISSION OF PENALTIES:

2. Statement of remission of certain penalties from Jan. 1, 1902, to April 16, 1903.

LIQUOR LICENCES:

3. Report under provisions of Section 59 of The Liquor Licence Ordinance.

FINANCIAL NECESSITIES OF THE TERRITORIES:

4. Correspondence with Dominion Government concerning.

ESTIMATES:

5. For certain sums required for the service of the Territories from January 1, 1903, until final passage of estimates for financial year, 1903.

Ordered.	Presented.
By Command.	17
By Ordinance.	17
By Ordinance.	18
By Command.	25
By Command.	28

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS— <i>Continued.</i>	Ordered.	Presented.
KING EDWARD'S ACCESSION :		
6. Despatch from the Secretary of State respecting Address from the Legislative Assembly on occasion of.	By Command.	35
SPECIAL WARRANTS :		
7. Statement of Special Warrants issued during the year 1902.	By Command.	37
PUBLIC ACCOUNTS :		
8. For the year ending December 31, 1902.	By Command.	37
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS :		
9. Report for the year 1902.	By Command.	37
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION :		
10. Report for the year 1902.	By Command.	37
TERRITORIAL SECRETARY :		
11. Report for the year ending December 31, 1902.	By Command.	37
CLERKS OF THE SUPREME COURT :		
12. Return as to fees collected by and salaries of.	By Order. 45	49
ESTIMATES :		
13. Estimated sums for service of the Territories for fiscal year ending December 31, 1903.	By Command.	53
FINANCIAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL NEEDS OF THE TERRITORIES :		
14. Correspondence between the Federal and Territorial Governments.	By Command.	54
LOCAL IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT No. 288 :		
15. Return showing all papers, letters and correspondence relating to the disorganisation of Local Improvement District No. 288.	By Order. 18	—
BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION OVER NOSE CREEK :		
16. Return showing particulars relating to construction of steel bridge over Nose Creek, near Calgary, and changing site of said bridge.	By Order. 22	—
LOCAL IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT No. 500 :		
17. Return showing all lands and the names of the original owners thereof in Local Improvement District No. 500 that have been vested in the Crown for non-payment of local improvement or any other taxes.	By Order. 29	—
BRITISH CANADIAN WHEAT RAISING COMPANY :		
18. Return showing all correspondence regarding licensing of the British Canadian Wheat Raising Company in the Territories, and copies of all papers filed by company.	By Order. 41	—

B**BILLS INTRODUCED—****MARRIAGES :**

(No. 1) An Ordinance further to amend Chapter 46 of The Consolidated Ordinances 1898, intituled "An Ordinance respecting Marriages." (Mr. Haultain): 1 R., 15. 2 R., 22. C. of W., 23. 3 R., 25. P., 25. A., 36.

FOREIGN COMPANIES :

(No. 2) An Ordinance respecting Foreign Companies. (Mr. Haultain): 1 R., 18. 2 R., 2. C. of W., 40, 42, 52, 62. 3 R., 63. P., 63. A., 66.

WINDING UP JOINT STOCK COMPANIES :

(No. 3) An Ordinance respecting the Voluntary Winding up of Joint Stock Companies. (Mr. Haultain): 1 R., 18. 2 R., 37. C. of W., 38, 42, 47. 3 R., 51. P., 51. A., 66.

FIRE INSURANCE :

(No. 4) An Ordinance to secure Uniform Conditions in Policies of Fire Insurance. (Mr. Haultain): 1 R., 18. 2 R., 37. C. of W., 38, 42, 47. 3 R., 51. P., 51. A., 66.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE :

(No. 5) An Ordinance respecting Mutual Fire Insurance. (Mr. Haultain): 1 R., 18. 2 R., 37. C. of W., 42, 47, 61.

SUCCESSION DUTIES :

(No. 6) An Ordinance to provide for the payment of Succession Duties in Certain Cases. (Mr. Haultain): 1 R., 18. Withdrawn 38.

NOTARIES PUBLIC :

(No. 7) An Ordinance to amend Chapter 25 of The Consolidated Ordinances 1898, intituled "An Ordinance respecting Notaries Public." (Mr. Haultain): 1 R., 19. 2 R., 38. C. of W., 39, 46. 3 R., 49. P., 49. A., 66.

REGINA HOSPITAL :

(No. 8) An Ordinance to amend Chapter 42 of 1900, intituled "An Ordinance to incorporate The Regina Victoria Hospital." (Mr. Brown): 1 R., 19. 2 R., 23. C. of W., 24. 3 R., 25. P., 25. A., 36.

WESTERN CANADA HISTORICAL SOCIETY :

(No. 9) An Ordinance to incorporate The Western Canada Historical Society. (Mr. Young): 1 R., 19. 2 R., 41. C. of W., 46, 49, 52. 3 R., 54. P., 54. A., 66.

CITY OF CALGARY :

(No. 10) An Ordinance to amend Ordinance No. 33 of 1893, intituled "An Ordinance to incorporate the City of Calgary" and amending Ordinances. (Mr. Young): 1 R., 19. 2 R., 23. C. of W., 24, 27. 3 R., 29. P., 29. A., 36.

CALGARY HOSPITAL :

(No. 11) An Ordinance further to amend Ordinance No. 22 of 1890, intituled "An Ordinance to incorporate a General Hospital at Calgary." (Mr. Young): 1 R., 19. 2 R., 23. C. of W., 24. 3 R., 25. P., 25. A., 36.

MOOSOMIN :

(No. 12) An Ordinance to amend Ordinance No. 25 of 1887, intituled "An Ordinance to incorporate the Town of Moosomin" and to legalise Bylaw No. 136 of said town. (Mr. Smith): 1 R., 19. 2 R., 23. C. of W., 24, 27. 3 R., 30. P., 30. A., 36.

LIQUOR LICENCE :

(No. 13) An Ordinance further to amend Chapter 89 of The Consolidated Ordinances 1898, intituled "An Ordinance respecting the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors and the Issue of Licences therefor." (Mr. Haultain): 1 R., 21. 2 R., 26. C. of W., 54, 56, 61, 63. 3 R., 63. P., 63. A., 66.

TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS :

(No. 14) An Ordinance respecting The Toronto General Trusts Corporation. (Mr. Brown): 1 R., 21. 2 R., 26. C. of W., 26, 31. 3 R., 31. P., 31. A., 36.

TOWN OF LETHBRIDGE :

(No. 15) An Ordinance further to amend Ordinance No. 24 of 1890, intituled "An Ordinance to incorporate the Town of Lethbridge," as amended by Chapter 18 of 1902. (Mr. DeVeber): 1 R., 21. 2 R., 26. C. of W., 26, 31. 3 R., 32. P., 32. A., 36.

MOOSE JAW HOSPITAL :

(No. 16) An Ordinance to incorporate The Moose Jaw General Hospital. (Mr. Annable): 1 R., 22. 2 R., 26. C. of W., 26. 3 R., 30. P., 30. A., 36.

GALT HOSPITAL, LETHBRIDGE :

(No. 17) An Ordinance to amend Ordinance No. 39 of 1894, intituled "An Ordinance to incorporate the Galt Hospital." (Mr. DeVeber): 1 R., 21. 2 R., 27. C. of W., 27. 3 R., 30. P., 30. A., 36.

YORKTON HOSPITAL :

(No. 18) An Ordinance to amend Chapter 23 of the Ordinances of 1902, intituled "An Ordinance to incorporate The Yorkton Queen Victoria Cottage Hospital." (Mr. Patrick): 1 R., 22. 2 R., 27. C. of W. 32. 3 R., 32. P., 32. A., 36.

TOWN OF YORKTON :

(No. 19) An Ordinance to amend Chapter 41 of the Ordinances of 1900, intituled "An Ordinance to incorporate the Town of Yorkton." (Mr. Patrick): 1 R., 23. 2 R., 27. C. of W., 32. 3 R., 32. P., 32. A., 36.

STRATHCONA :

(No. 20) An Ordinance to amend Chapter 28 of 1899, intituled "An Ordinance to incorporate the Town of Strathcona." (Mr. Rutherford): 1 R., 23. 2 R., 41. Referred to Standing Committee on Municipal Law, 41. Report from Standing Committee, 48. C. of W., 52, 57. 3 R., 59. P., 59. A., 66.

MUNICIPALITIES :

(No. 21) An Ordinance to amend Chapter 70 of The Consolidated Ordinances 1898, intituled "An Ordinance respecting Municipalities." (Mr. Haultain): 1 R., 25. 2 R., 30. C. of W., 30. 3 R., 30. P., 30. A., 36.

HAIL INSURANCE :

(No. 22) An Ordinance respecting Hail Insurance. (Mr. Haultain): 1 R., 24. 2 R., 25. C. of W., 32. 3 R., 32. P., 32. A., 36.

PROTECTION OF HORSE BREEDERS :

(No. 23) An Ordinance to Protect Horse Breeders in the North-West Territories. (Mr. Elliott): 1 R., 29. 2 R., 38. C. of W., 39, 47. 3 R., 51. P., 51. A., 67.

MACLEOD CLUB :

(No. 24) An Ordinance to incorporate The Macleod Club. (Mr. Haultain): 1 R., 30. 2 R., 37. C. of W., 40. 3 R., 41. P., 41. A., 67.

SUPPLY :

(No. 25) An Ordinance for granting to the Lieutenant Governor certain sums of money required for defraying certain expenses of the Public Service for the financial year ending the Thirty-first day of December, 1903, and for other purposes. (Mr. Haultain): 1 R., 31. 2 R., 31. 3 R., 31. P., 31. A., 36.

DRAINAGE :

(No. 26) An Ordinance respecting Drainage. (Mr. Bulyea): 1 R., 37. 2 R., 42. C. of W., 46, 49, 63. 3 R., 63. P., 63. A., 67.

TRUSTEES AND EXECUTORS :

(No. 27) An Ordinance respecting Trustees and Executors and the administration of Estates. (Mr. Haultain): 1 R., 39. Withdrawn, 45.

TRUST COMPANIES :

(No. 28) An Ordinance respecting Trust Companies. (Mr. Haultain): 1 R., 39. 2 R., 45. C. of W., 52, 57. 3 R., 59. P., 59. A., 67.

THE INTERPRETATION ORDINANCE :

(No. 29) An Ordinance to amend Chapter 1 of The Consolidated Ordinances 1898, intituled "An Ordinance respecting the Form and Interpretation of Ordinances." (Mr. Haultain): 1 R., 39. 2 R., 45. C. of W., 52. 3 R., 55. P., 55. A., 67.

MEDICAL PROFESSION :

(No. 30) An Ordinance to amend Chapter 52 of The Consolidated Ordinances 1898, intituled "An Ordinance respecting the Medical Profession." (Mr. Elliott): 1 R., 39. 2 R., 46. C. of W., 49. 3 R., 51. P., 51. A., 67.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES :

(No. 31) An Ordinance respecting Agricultural Societies. (Mr. Elliott): 1 R., 41. 2 R., 51. C. of W., 53, 56. 3 R., 58. P., 58. A., 67.

NOXIOUS WEEDS :

(No. 32) An Ordinance respecting Noxious Weeds. (Mr. Elliott): 1 R., 45. 2 R., 51. C. of W., 54, 56. 3 R., 59. P., 59. A., 67.

INQUIRIES CONCERNING PUBLIC MATTERS :

(No. 33) An Ordinance to amend Chapter 12 of The Consolidated Ordinances 1898, intituled "An Ordinance respecting Inquiries Concerning Public Matters." (Mr. Haultain): 1 R., 45. 2 R., 51. C. of W., 53. 3 R., 55. P., 55. A., 67.

RUSSO-GREEK CATHOLIC CHURCH :

(No. 34) An Ordinance to incorporate the Bishop of the Russo-Greek Catholic Orthodox Church, and the Parishes and Missions of the said Church. (Mr. Shera): 1 R., 46. 2 R., 51. C. of W., 53, 60. 3 R., 61. P., 61. A., 67.

WESTERN CANADA COLLEGE :

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